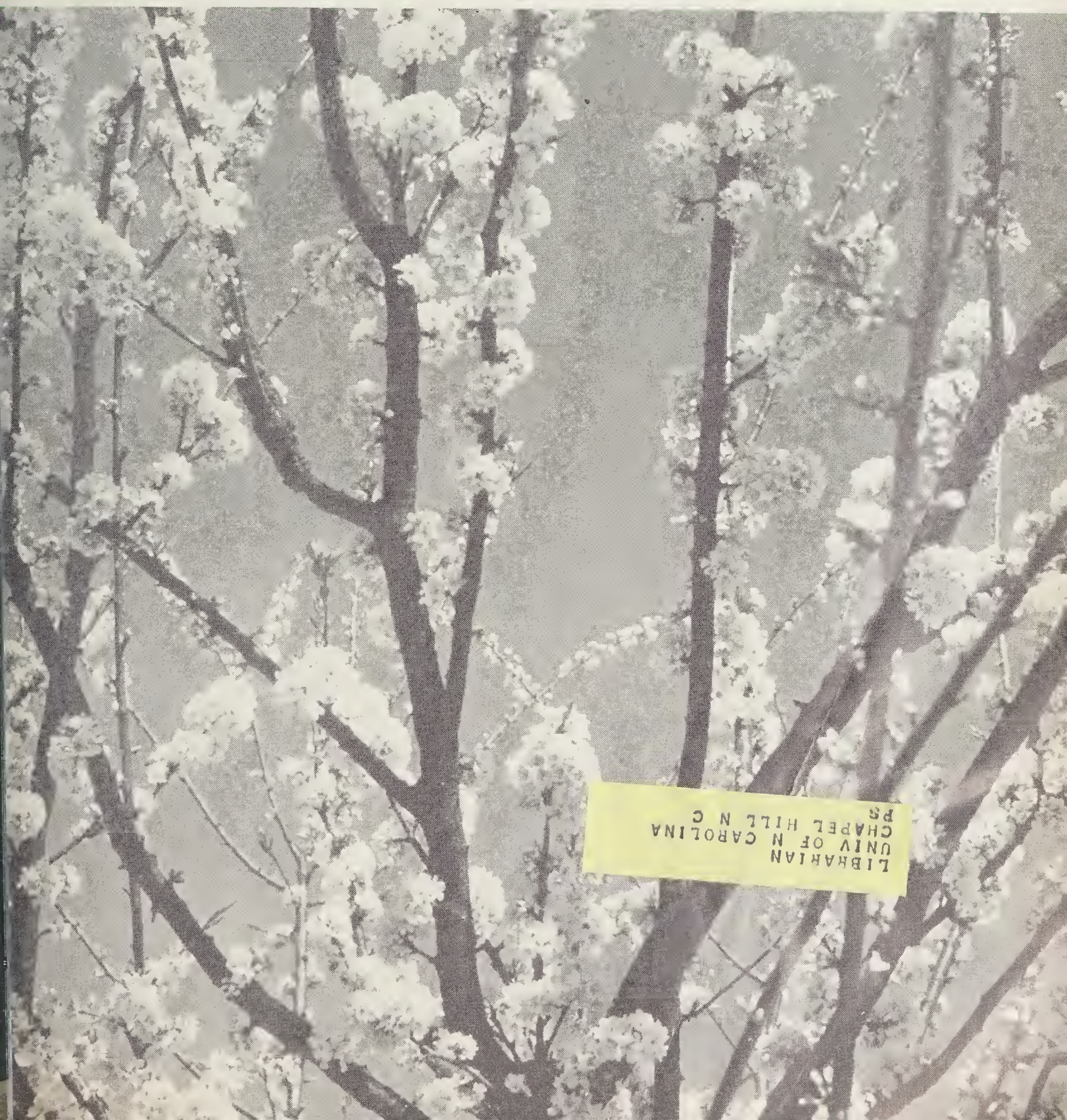
The Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

THE LAND OF FAIR WOMEN

MARCH, 1957



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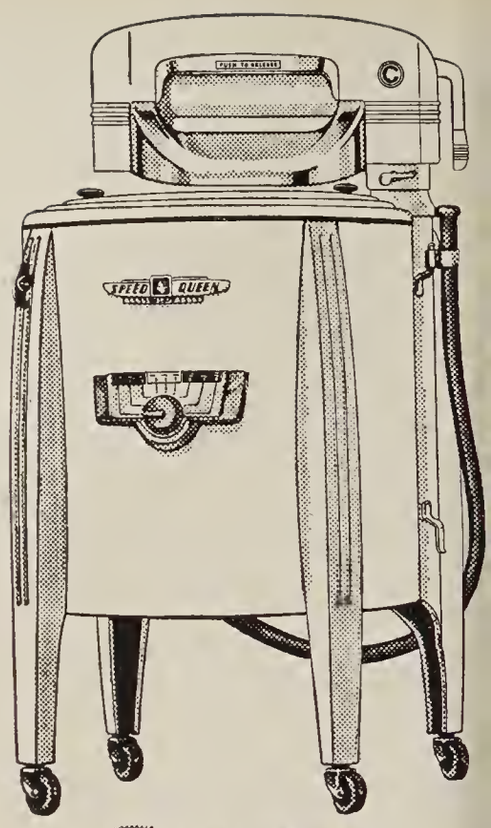

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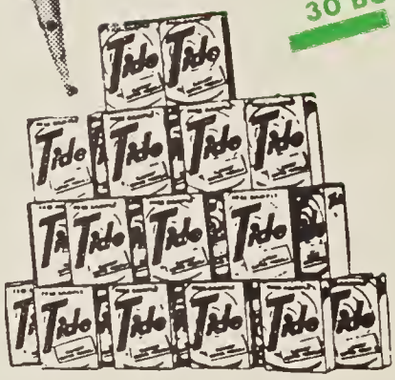

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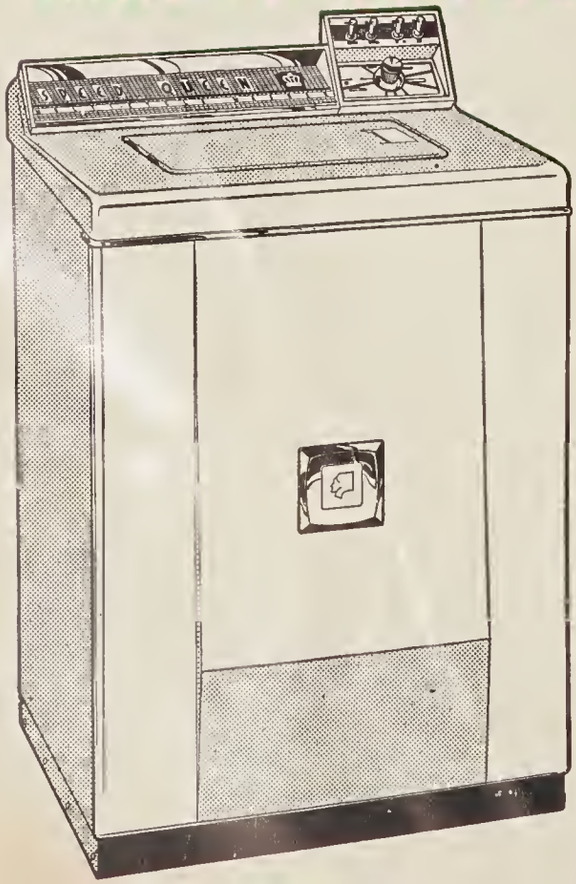

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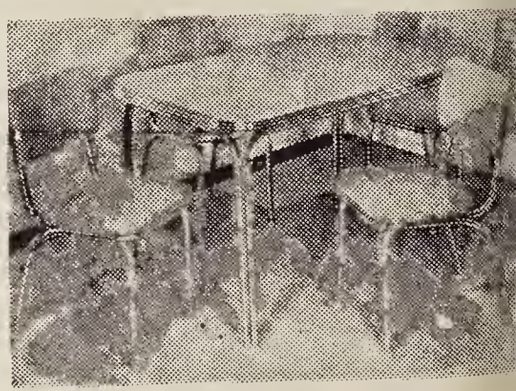

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133,000 OWNERS
133,000 READERS

Thanks to 6,000 new readers, *Carolina Farmer* will reach 133,000 farm families this month.

Our new readers are members of Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation, managed by Vernon Taylor of Rich Square, and they live in the northeastern counties of Bertie, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, and Northampton. For the benefit of our new subscribers we'd like to point out that all 133,000 of you are owners as well as readers of this magazine.

Through the directors you elect, you control our policies and choose the editor. We are in business to serve you 133,000 bosses. And when we publish advertising we keep this in mind.

We demand that the advertising company be reliable and that the product be just as advertised. Sometimes, even the most reliable of companies trips over its honorable intentions. When this happens, the company wants to make amends.

That's why you ought to let us know if you are ever disappointed by any advertising in our pages. In that way, we can work with the advertiser to correct any problems, and you can continue to enjoy one of the benefits of owning a magazine: having a reliable shopping guide.

In a recent survey conducted by your electric co-op, you—the "REA Market" in North Carolina—indicated you'd buy $20 MILLION worth of electric appliances in 1957. Through reliable advertising and appliance information carried in the *Carolina Farmer*, we hope to help you get your money's worth.

Dear Reader:

When progress crosses the path of history, it sometimes obliterates it, but in Perquimans County, rural electrification has done just the opposite. In bringing power to some of America's oldest homes, Albemarle Rural Electric Cooperative has removed the hazard of kerosene lamps and stoves from many houses in which are preserved precious relics of the past. It serves some of America's oldest homes, and one of these is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles White. Some believe it to be the oldest house in North Carolina—built at least 2½ centuries ago.

THAT'S MR. AND MRS. WHITE in the photo, putting fresh pork into their home freezer. White's forefathers played a significant roll in the drama of Colonial America, and he is something of a pioneer himself. As treasurer of Albemarle Rural Electric, he has been a leader in bringing electricity to rural Perquimans. Chowan, Pasquotank, and Camden Counties. Beginning on page 13, you can read about some old homes in this, the country that was all of North Carolina when it was permanently settled 300 years ago.

WE'LL REMEMBER VALENTINES DAY not so much because of the Valentine we received from our 2½-year-old daughter (she promptly demanded it back), but because of a Valentine's Day story we heard. We'll match it with that old favorite about the orphan who was found tossing notes over the orphanage fence. The notes, you recall, read: "Whoever finds this, I love you."

Our story concerns "Our" Becky, and again we find her on a bus (she still hasn't learned to drive). Every morning for sometime now she has noticed, and spoken to, a wistful little girl who rides to school on the city bus that brings Becky to work. On Valentine's Day the little girl handed Becky an envelope and dashed off. In it was a Valentine, and the sender had scrawled simply:

To Miss

From Marie

WE PRUNED THE HOLLY the other day and tromped down our three hyacinths, so we're glad to have Ralph Mills' photo on the cover to remind us of spring.

J. C. Brown Jr.

the Carolina Farmer

Volume 12 *March, 1957* *Number 3*

J. C. BROWN JR., *Editor*

REBEKAH RIVERS, *Assistant Editor*

LYNN BRUNSON, *Editorial Assistant*

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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W. T. CRISP, *Executive Manager*

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Pee Dee Electric served Knob Hill when nobody else would, and it watched its growth with pride. Then came an astonishing directive from the city of Rockingham

GET OUT!

TOWN came to the country two months ago, and the welcoming committee got a surprising cold shoulder. The town told the hosts to leave their welcome signs but get out!

The rebuff occurred in the Knob Hill section, a rural area of Richmond County which was incorporated into the Town of Rockingham on January 9. For many years the residents of the area tried without success to get Carolina Power & Light Company, whose lines were only a short distance away, to serve them. CP&L, which has a franchise in Rockingham, wouldn't. Pee Dee Electric Membership Cooperation did.

It did it in the cooperative spirit that caused the co-op to build a line almost two miles long just to serve a single church, and to serve many another load which wasn't at the time attractive to commercial power companies, grown fat and lazy on the profits from thickly-populated areas.

Pee Dee invested money in poles, lines, and other distribution equipment, and stuck by Knob Hill in sickness, and it looked forward to being with it in health. It was happy for its Knob Hill members when, through incorporation, they received the benefits of police and fire protection, garbage collection, and city water.

One week after the incorporation, Heyward McKinney, manager of Pee Dee, received a letter from the Rockingham city clerk telling the co-op to transfer its electric facilities in Knob Hill to Carolina Power & Light Company *within 30 days.*

Pee Dee sees no reason why it should not continue to serve the area, and requested that Rockingham give it a franchise to do so, but the city commissioners denied the request.

McKinney, in a letter to 7,000 co-op members, has expressed the opinion that Carolina Power & Light Company does not have an exclusive franchise to serve Rockingham. Furthermore, the town's resolution ordering Pee Dee out calls upon the cooperative to violate a state law and its own corporate charter. Pee Dee cannot legally sell its property without majority approval of the 7,000 consumer-members.

The situation is not unique to Pee Dee and Rockingham; it's one that threatens co-op and municipal electric service throughout the United States unless handled with understanding on both sides. In several instances in North Carolina, residents served by municipalities have petitioned cooperatives for service. It's always been the policy of the co-ops to refuse unless the town approved the transfer of customers.

Recognizing the damage and ill-will that such conflicts can cause if fought out in the Courts, the executive committee of Tarheel Electric Membership Association has asked the N. C. League of Municipalities to appoint a committee to meet with representives of the co-ops to try to work out fair and friendly solutions to similar situations.

South Carolina co-ops and towns have recently reached such an understanding and agreed upon legislation to protect consumers of both electric systems.

W. T. Crisp, executive manager of TEMA, pointed out that municipalities and rural electric cooperatives have a common purpose — service — and expressed confidence that a meeting of representatives of the two institutions could prevent conflicts which weaken both.

"Cities have problems we should know about, and we have problems they should know about. It's our hope that we can get to understand each other and avoid rebuilding the wall that for so long separated farmers and their city neighbors."

In the Rockingham case, and others which might arise, co-ops are sure to ask the public to look at the history of the cooperatives. The history of Pee Dee is typical.

Just 17 years ago, only 5 per cent of the rural families of Pee Dee county had electricity. Today, 96 per cent of them have it, and at a farm and home power rate comparable to CP&L's and at a commercial rate lower than the company's. CP&L was offered the job of bringing electricity to the area, and it turned it down.

But the rural people of Anson, Richmond, and Montgomery Counties who shaped the co-op had a faith in the promise of rural America, and a vision that was beyond the sight of the power companies. Great-great grandsons of Scot farmers who stubbornly claimed their farms from a wilderness, and just as stubbornly fought the British to keep their soil free, believed that America would grow and prosper when its islands of darkness were bridged with the same conveniences that caused people to cluster in cities. They saw that farmers with electricity as their servant would buy billions of dollars worth of appliances and powered farm equipment, and as they did this, the company which served them would regain its investment and reap a profit.

But no power company shared the dream or accepted the risk, so it fell to the farmers to do the job themselves. With no previous experience, but with a tremendous faith, they borrowed money from REA and went into the power business.

The rapid fulfillment of the dream in a thousand sections like the southern Piedmont of North Carolina is one of America's best-loved success stories. As those pioneer co-op leaders forecast just 17 years ago, country and town are

(Continued on Page 32)

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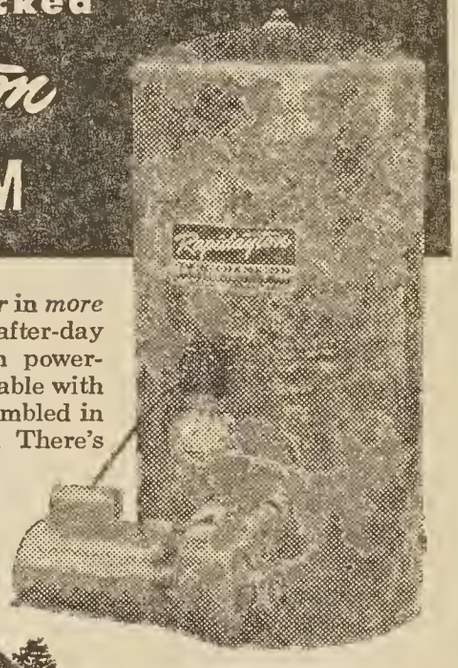

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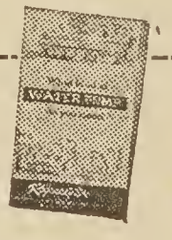

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CO-OPS ASK LAW TO STOP SUBSIDY

Rural electrics seek congressional action on tax write-offs and propaganda at ratepayers' expense. NRECA claims if power companies are to be subsidized, it should be done openly by Congress, not concealed in tax procedure.

Rural electric cooperatives have asked Congress to pass four important bills at this session. The bills, backed by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, would:

• REQUIRE the Federal Power Commission to deny electric and gas utilities the right to include the cost of propaganda advertising as expenses in fixing utility rates.

Utilities now have the privilege of including such propaganda expenditures as legitimate expenses, which, according to NRECA, authorizes them to compel the rate payer to finance activities designed to "misinform himself." When expressing his Association's interest in the introduction of such a bill, Clyde T. Ellis, NRECA's general manager, stated that, while no one should question the right of any citizen to speak out for or against anything or to petition the Congress, "we (NRECA) do not believe there is any justification whatever in allowing regulated monopolies to charge the costs of such activities to the consumer."

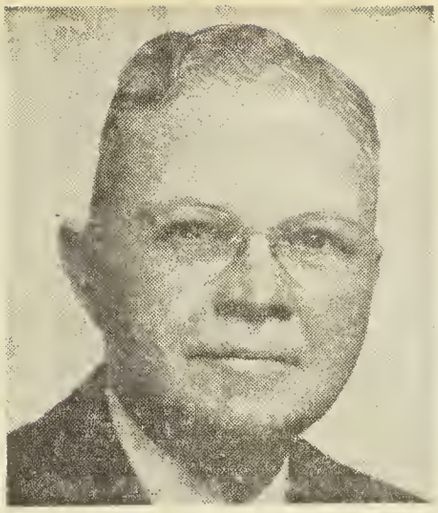
• PROHIBIT any public utility from deducting from gross funds expenditures for propaganda advertising or contributions to other organizations which carry on propaganda advertising or other activities designed to influence elections or legislation.

Under existing law, "regulated" monopolies deduct such expenses from their net profits before taxes, thereby reducing their tax payments. According to Ellis, under this procedure the Treasury bears a part of the cost of "misinforming the public and influencing elections and legislation." He calls this "an incredible policy."

• AMEND the basic regulatory laws of the Federal government in regard to accelerated amortization provisions of the Internal Revenue Act of 1954. The bill would cover all regulatory agencies, but NRECA's interest is in the provision dealing with the Federal Power Commission's responsibilities over electric utility rates.

(Continued on Page 25)

In the Opinion *of*



M. G. MANN

General Manager

Farmers Cooperative Exchange

THERE IS GRAVE DANGER IN THE SOIL BANK

While eating lunch with two visitors from Yugoslavia recently, one of them remarked with considerable pathos in his voice, "Your trouble, Mr. Mann, is that you are living in a land of surpluses and overproduction, and we are living in a land of want and underproduction."

The Soil Bank, as I see it, has two great dangers: First, it is placing us as farm people in a position of getting something for nothing. In the past, farmers have been accused of receiving handouts from the government, but I have been able to stand up in the market place and defend everything the government has done to aid agriculture in the past 20 years.

It seems to me that the farmer who places a single acre of good, productive cropland in the Soil Bank will be getting something for nothing.

Second, the Soil Bank is bound to affect the human element. We know that thousands of those who will be forced off the land have no skills other than those they have learned while growing up and working on the farm. They will find it difficult to obtain employment, particularly if they are advancing in years, because industry demands, in most cases, skilled labor. This is certain to create a far more serious problem than most people now realize.

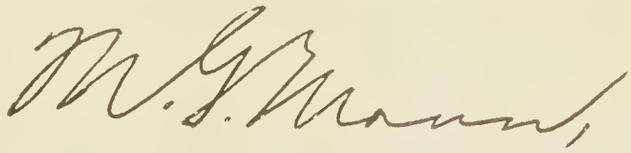
I have been 100 per cent in favor of the conservation program to aid farmers in taking their sub-marginal acres out of production and planting them in soil-building crops or trees, and I think we should continue. I am in favor of the government assisting farmers in making this transition because they are doing something to aid our yet unborn generations.

However, when good cropland is taken out of cultivation simply because the government will pay so much per acre to let the land lie idle, then I do not believe that God can bless and will bless any such action on the part of anyone.

What we need to do from a national standpoint is to give more thought to distribution. The time has arrived in America when we should stop curtailing acreage when we know that more than half the people of the world are underfed and underclothed.

Merchants and manufacturers, as well as farmers, should be concerned over the ultimate effects of the Soil Bank program. If allowed to go far enough, this program will reduce the purchasing power of the farmer and seriously affect our whole economy.

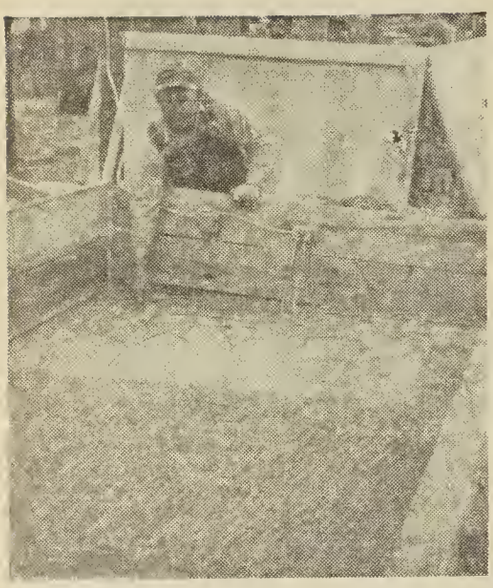
I want to beg every North Carolina farmer to get all the facts about the Soil Bank and then sit down and study them. If this is done, I believe nine out of ten will agree with what a farmer told me only last week. He said at first he was carried away with the Soil Bank idea, but when he studied all the facts he realized he would be placing his head in the lion's mouth. Therefore, he decided he would not sign up a single acre but would continue good soil conservation practices.



This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the ideas expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

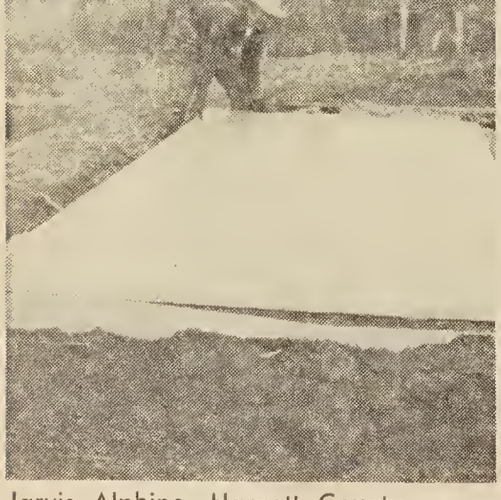
BUILD A HOT BED

by e. s. COATES



John Grimsley, Wilson County, selects southern exposure for electric hot bed

He places potatoes after spreading 1 inch of soil over lead covered cable



Jarvis Alphine, Harnett County, completed bed with drain around it

Just as human beings do, vegetables respond favorably to proper temperature. If you provide the right temperature, vegetable plants can be grown in a season when it is too cold for natural plant propagation. In many cases in North Carolina, the producers of early vegetable plants find that the old adage of "the early bird gets the worm" applies very well to the profits they can expect from the production of early crops.

The advantages of the electrically-heated hotbeds are many. First of all, the proper temperature can be maintained automatically and heat is available by snapping a switch. More plants are available for early transplanting to the field. The equipment has a long life—from 10 to 15 years—when properly cared for. The cost of operation is relatively low, and varies with weather conditions during the season of operation. In Gates County, for example, an electric hotbed for sweet potatoes used only 119 kilowatt hours of electricty during a full week.

After you have decided to put in an electric hotbed, the follow-
hours of electricity during a full week.

1. Select a plot of well drained soil with a southern exposure near a water supply and electric service.

2. Smooth the area where the bed is to be located.

3. Construct a frame of the proper size for your bed from either one inch tongue-and-groove, or two inch rough lumber, or four inch masonry wall. The frame should be six feet wide and in lengths of 6 feet or multiples of 30 feet. The back of the frame should be 20 inches high and the front 12 inches high so that water will shed from the covering.

4. Place one inch of coarse sand inside the frame. Sand helps reflect heat upward toward the seed.

5. Place the heating cable uniformly in the bed. As a general rule, lead covered cable is placed 4½ inches from the side walls and 8½ inches apart. Lead cable comes in lengths of 60 or 120 feet. It should not be shortened from these lengths. A 60 foot lead covered cable consumes 400 watts of electricity each hour. This cable can be plugged into a 115 volt outlet. The 120 foot length of cable must be used on 230 volts and has an output of 800 watts of heat per hour. Plastic cables are available in various lengths with dif ferent heating capacities. As a genera rule, an electrically heated hotbe should have enough heating cable t provide 9 watts of heat for each squar foot of area.

6. Cover the heating cable with soi For sweet potatoes, spread one inch c soil over the cable; if other vegetabl seeds are to be sown, cover the cabl with 4 to 5 inches of soil.

7. Place the potatoes or seeds car fully in the bed. Potatoes should b placed so that they will not touch; see may be placed in rolls or broadcas

8. Place the thermostat. The therm stat bulb should be placed half way b tween tables and approximately thre feet from the end of the bed.

10. Cover the bed. Glass sash or gla substitute makes a good cover. Cove should be made in six feet widths smaller. A three by six foot cover ca be easily handled by one person ar may be moved.

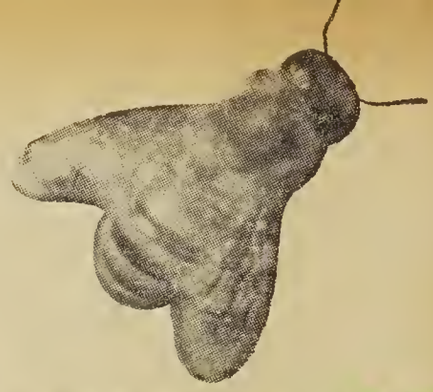
11. It is important to drain the b to prevent excess mosture from ente ing your electric hotbed. Surround t bed with a shallow drain, the soil shou be banked against the outside of t frame for insulation.

Home freezers have helped make home gardens as good as a pay check to many farmers who do the job right. A right start is with these varieties recommended by State College.

Let's Plant North Carolina

CROP	VARIETY	SEED OR PLANTS & FEET OF ROW NEEDED/YEAR FOR FAMILY OF FIVE
Beans (Snap)	Wade, Tendergreen	2½ lbs.—250 feet
Beans (Pole)	Kentucky Wonder 191, Stringless Bluelake	1 lb.—150 feet
Beans (Bush Lima)	Henderson Bush, Ey. Thorogreen, Fordhook 242 (Large)	1¼ lb.—250 feet
Beans (Pole Lima)	Carolina or Sieva, Challenger	1 lb.—200 feet
Beets	Green Top Bunching, Detroit Dark Red	2½ oz.—125 feet
Broccoli (Plants)	Texas 107, DeCocco	60 plants—90 feet
Cabbage (Plants)	Wakefield, Round Dutch,	100 plants—100 feet
Chinese Cabbage	Michihli, Mandarin	50 plants—50 feet
Carrots	Imperator, Goldspike, Danvers	1½ oz.—125 feet
Collards	Vates, Carolina Header, Imp. Heading	75 plants—125 feet
Corn (Sweet)	Ioana, Seneca Chief, G. C. Bantam	1½ lbs.—500 feet
Cucumbers	Santee, Marketer; Model (pickling)	½ oz.—50 feet
Eggplant	Florida High Bush	15 plants—30 feet
Kale	Siberian, Dwarf Scotch	½ oz.—75 feet
Lettuce (Head)	Great Lakes	½ oz.—75 feet
Mustard	Tendergreen, So. Gt. Curled	1 oz.—100 feet
Okra	Clemson Spineless, Emerald	½ oz.—75 feet
Peas (Garden)	Wando, Freezonian, Laxton's Progress	3½ lbs.—350 feet
Peas (Field)	Dixilee, Brown Super Crowder	1 lb.&200 feet
Onions (Sets)	Yellow Danvers, Multipliers	2 lbs.—100 feet.
Peppers	California Wonder; Cayenee (hot)	20 plants—30 feet.
Potatoes (Irish)	Irish Cobbler, Bliss Triumph, Kennebec, Sequoia, Boone	½ bu.—300 feet
Spinach	Bloomsdale Savoy Long Standing, Giant Nobel	1 oz.—100 feet
Squash	Summer: Yellow Crookneck or Straightneck; Winter; Table Queen, Butternut, Hubbard	1 oz.—30 feet
Tomato (plants)	Early: Valiant, not wilt resistant Mid-season: Homestead, Rutgers	75 plants—300 feet
Turnip	Purple Top White Globe	½ oz.—60 feet

By rebecca RIVERS



Strange BE

FROM the early dawn of civilization, the bee, with its industriousness and its unusual form of government, has proved one of the most interesting of Mother Nature's creatures.

Primitive man learned early that the product of the bee was pleasant to the taste and good for the body. Later, he learned that by mixing it with water and yeast, he could make a delectable drink, which was the "mead" of our ancestors.

But the bee proved more to primitive man that a source of nourishment. He actually began to associate this little creature with the very essence of life; the bee seemed to hold the answer to those things that were so mysterious to man: birth, death, and the after-life. He used wax and honey to mumify his dead and he fed the sweet nectar of the honey bee to his sacred animals.

As Egypt is described in the Bible as a land "flowing with milk and honey," it was probably the first land where agriculture and cattle-rearing were practised, and where there is pasture and fodder for cattle, there is food for bees. The exact year that the Egyptians began to keep wild bees in hives is not known, but it must have been early, as, even in pre-dynastic times, they chose the bee as a royal symbol. From this choice, we are led to believe that the bee colony had been carefully studied by these early people, and that they had picked the most powerful bee in the colony as the counterpart to their ruler. As early as the first dynasty there was an official called "The Sealer of the Honey."

From the early superstitions surrounding the powers of the bee have sprung many a delightful folk tale. A favorite subject is the bee's avoidance to red colver.

A Pomeranian folklorist explains it this way: God went one Sunday to visit His earth. When He noticed that the bee was gathering honey, God scolded him for working on the Sabbath. "Oh," said the bee, "I cannot rest on Sunday for it rains in the week." God became angry and forbade the bee to go near red clover, although it has the most sweetness in it.

Numerous delightful tales are connected with the sting of the bee. The Lithuanian tale teaches a lesson to the vicious: When God created the animals He gave each a weapon with which to defend itself. When He asked the bee what kind of a weapon she would like to have, she begged for a sting which should be so poisonous that it would kill anyone whom she stung. But God would not grant her request: He gave her, indeed, a sting but it was not the victim she stung who would die, but she herself.

A very short and simple Russian tale deals with the same subject: The bee asked God that man should die of her sting. God replied, "Who, then, will keep thee?"

One of the loveliest legends of the creation of the bee comes from the coast of Brittany in France: Bees, the story goes, were created from the tears that Jesus shed on the cross. Not one fell on the ground, but they all became winged creatures, which flew away with Christ's blessing to take sweetness to man.

In France, many of the old superstitions surrounding the bees have come down through the centuries and are still present in country homes. Here are a few of them:

It is considered unlucky to sell bees, but they may be traded for some article of equal value. Another belief is that you must not count your hives; if you do it will bring you bad luck.

HAVIOR

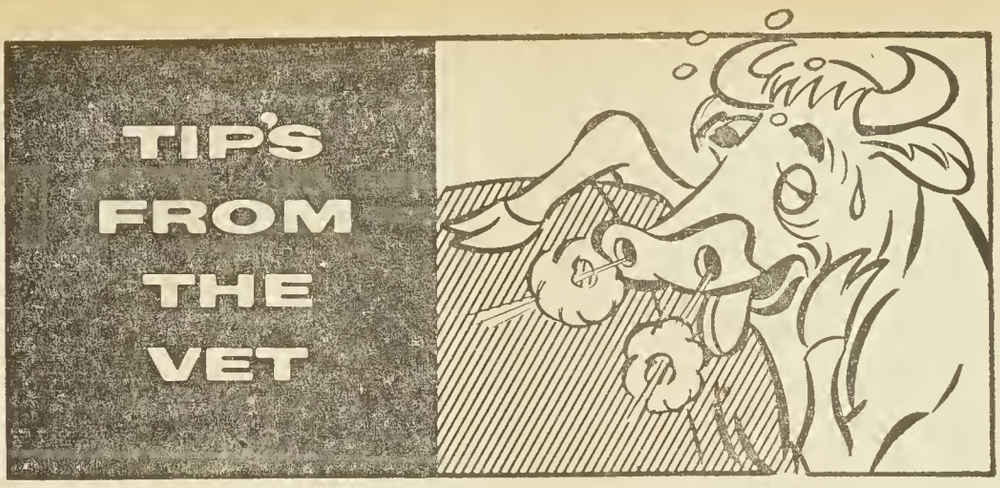
vill give the hives disease or they will stop working. It will bring you luck o give away wax; if you sell it the bees will not do well.

Those who dream of an ideal form of life call attention to the state of the bee. One poet has said: "Nothing is so like the soul as a bee. It goes from flower to flower as a soul from star to star and it gathers honey as a soul gathers light." Another has remarked that, in its idealistic state of being, "the bee has no time for sorrow."

The student of government might rightfully cry to nations: "Here, take a look at the colonial government of the bee. From this, you may learn." The bee government fits its every citizen into a special job: its entire structure of work is divided among the queen, the workers and the drones. The results of this cooperative state might well be likened to the production of one of our great industries. Each member of the bee society must work in complete coordination with the other members—and to this, the student of government might add when he speaks to the nations: "What is not good for the swarm is not good for the bees."

Through the ages, many a household remedy for this and that has had honey as its foundation. There are probably many homemakers today in this state

(Continued on Page 30)



Things To Do When Pigs Are Small

• There are at least five things which should be done while pigs are small. They are these:

1. Disinfect navels within a few minutes after birth. Iodine can be painted on with a dauber or piece of cotton, but the job can be done faster and better by applying it directly from a wide-mouthed container like an old ink bottle. The pig is first raised straight up by the front legs, and the cord clipped short. The bottom of the bottle is then raised and its mouth pressed against the navel so that the entire area is soaked without the iodine being spilled over the rest of the body. To avoid possible carrying of infection it is suggested that fresh iodine be used on each litter. An ounce or so of iodine will treat several pigs in this manner. Tincture of merthiolate or tincture of phemerol may be used instead of iodine if desired.

2. Examine pigs for ruptures, inverted nipples, and other abnormalties which indicate undesirable inherited characteristics. Breeding stock should not be "saved out" from litters containing such pigs, since animals that look perfectly normal then have a good chance of being able to transmit the objectionable characteristic.

3. Ear mark pigs for positive identification within two days after birth. It doesn't make a great deal of difference what kind of a system is used as long as the notches are easily seen and readily understood. It's difficult to secure notches of uniform size when a knife or razor blade is used, so a special ear-marking instrument is recommended. These markers resemble a pair of pliers, but cut out a notch when closed on an ear. Small pigs can be held under an arm and the ears straightened out with the hand on that side while the other hand is used to operate the marker. Since a little of the cartilage should be removed with the skin, notches are made about a

(Continued on Page 30)

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ROLLING WHEELS SAVE DOLLARS

FARMING

news and information you can use

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK: For the first time in several years, there are encouraging signs down on the farm, according to Sales Management magazine. "Milk prices are starting to edge up; wheat prices are rising; cattle and hogs are bringing more money," the story says.

Things don't look so bright in the poultry business, observes Sen. Kerr Scott. He's called for an investigation to determine whether or not collusion and monopolistic practices are involved in the fixing of market prices for eggs and broilers, and whether production controls should be established. He also wants a look at the highly dubious economics of "vertical integration," the scheme whereby feed dealers induce farmers to go into poultry enterprises. The feed dealers finance the business, sell the grower feed, and market his chickens. The grower gets only a small price per bird. Many observers feel dealers encourage inefficient producers to stay in the business (to provide a market for feed), a situation which creates the periodic depressions in the broiler business.

IT'S TIME to kill weeds in small grain, according to Specialist W. G. Westmoreland of State College. Grain should be fully stooled, but the stems should not have joints in them at time of treating. If you treat too early or too late, you will lose yield. One-half pound 2,4-D amine salt per acre will control ragged robin, vetch, mustard, blessed thistle, and wild buttercup.

It's also time to set strawberry plants in Eastern North Carolina. In the mountains, wait until the last of March or first of April.

POOLED PLANTS: Haywood County farmers pooled their orders of strawberry plants and were able to get lower prices on them. They ordered, for delivery this month, 150,000 virus-free Tennessee Beauty plants.

GRAPE FARMING: Also in Richmond County, Dallas Lowdermilk is planning to produce grapes for market. He has ordered 200 Fredonia and 100 Delaware plants. He will grow the grapes on a half-acre of wire frames and cedar posts, and market them roadside.

RICHMOND COUNTY farmer D. M. Thompson is getting double duty from a crop of barley planted in a field previously in alfalfa. The grain, grown from certified seed, produced so well he turned 60 head of cattle on 15 acres for about a month. After top-dressing, he still expects to harvest 75 bushels per acre.

RATS: Sampson County farmer Murphy Williams found a novel way to get rid of wharf rats. He extended a rubber hose from the exhaust of his pick-up truck into the rat hole in the ground, and ran the motor for 20 to 30 minutes at each location. No more rats.

You can save $30 a month on feed costs (in a 30-cow dairy herd) by omitting molasses from the grain diet according to State dairy specialists.

BRIDGING CREEK bed with concrete pipe was the way one Pennsylvania farmer solved a problem. He used eight pieces of 6-foot long pipe and laid out a 12 by 12 foot culvert which is adequate to carry run-off from the heaviest rains. The result is seen below.

The LAND of FAIR WOMEN

NO HOME IN PERQUIMANS IS MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN COVE GROVE, OWNED BY DR. J. J. SKINNER

by J. C. BROWN JR.

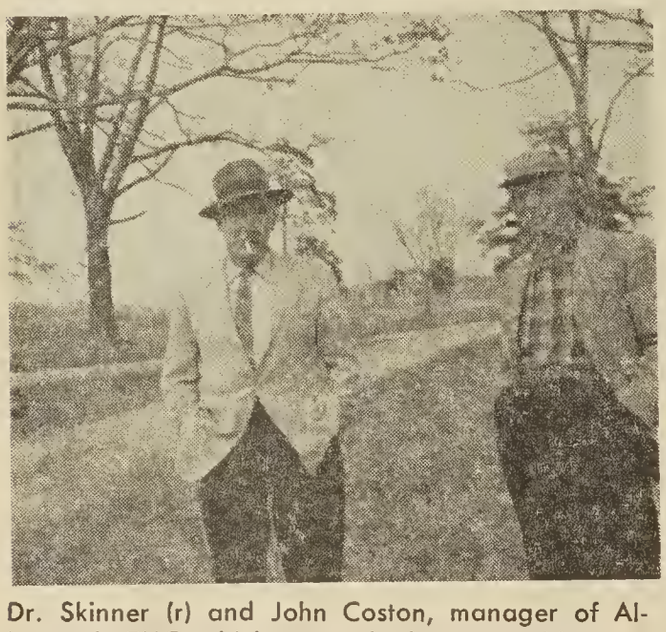
A COUNTY brave enough to select a name hat translates, "The Land of Fair Women," could ardly be asked to do more, but Perquimans has one *much* more.

In Hertford—the county seat—most citizens ill testify that Perquimans is "first in firsts" in orth Carolina. Even visitors who might argue gree that the county has lived up to its Indian ame.

Next to strolling the quiet, lovely town on a warm Saturday morning, the best recreation is to wander down to the river, a block off main street, and be impressed by magnificent old homes and strikingly modern new ones. The people of Hertford still build on the river, just as they did back in 1701, when the town was known as Phelps Point.

The river itself offers as easy a place to catch a fish, or shoot a goose, as you can find in all of Albemarle.

This is the rear of the Skinner home, seen from the gardens. A brick walk leads to the back



Dr. Skinner (r) and John Coston, manager of Albermarle EMC, which serves the homes on this page

. . . FIRST CHURCHES,

You don't worry if you overpark in Hertford. You get a ticket which reads:

TOWN OF HERTFORD

You have overstayed your time at this parking meter. Please pay for the time you have used.

We are glad you have come to Hertford and we do hope your visit has been pleasant.

PLEASE COME AGAIN!

Hertford

Police Department

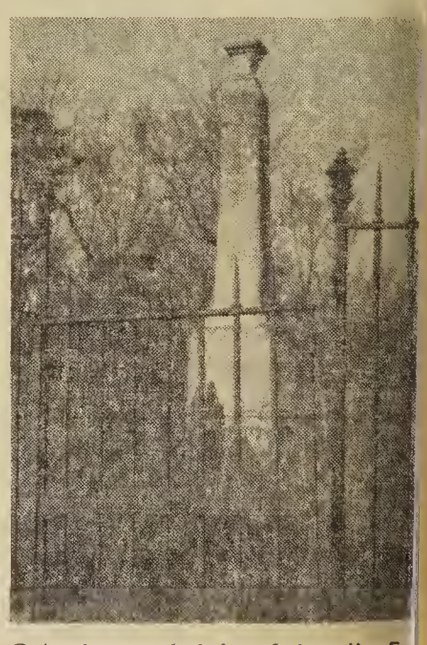
Old by most standards, and hospitable by any, the town of Hertford is a youngster to some other sections of Perquimans. The county can claim the first authenticated town in North Carolina—Little River which was an official port of entry in the late 1600's.

In Perquimans, just 70 years after the Roanoke Island colony got lost, the first recorded deed in North Carolina was made. On March 1, 1661, George Durant bought land from the Indian Chief Kilcoconewen in an area now known as Durant's Neck.

Durant gained immortality as one of the earliest American revolutionaries. He led a rebellion against British authority in 1677—a hundred years before the Revolution—and ousted the proprietary governor. The rebel government met in Durant's home.

The home has disappeared, but Perquimans

THE CHARLES WHITE HOME IS SAID TO BE OLDEST IN STATE



Col. James Leigh of Land's En is buried here. Oldest dee (1661) included this proper

D THE OLDEST HOUSE

may still claim a nice share of North Carolina's oldest houses still in use.

Some believe *the oldest house* is Sycamore Grove, owned by Charles White, a farmer and treasurer of Albemarle Rural Electric Membership Cooperative. It is thought to have been built more than 250 years ago, and has been lived in continuously.

Located near Bethel Church, the home shows little deterioration from 2½ centuries of wear. White remodeled it in 1941, but there is much that modern carpentry could not improve upon. Wooden pegs still hold the house soundly together, hand-hewn three-inch thick floors gave the floor finisher plenty to work with, and there was no way to improve the beautiful heart of pine wainscoting.

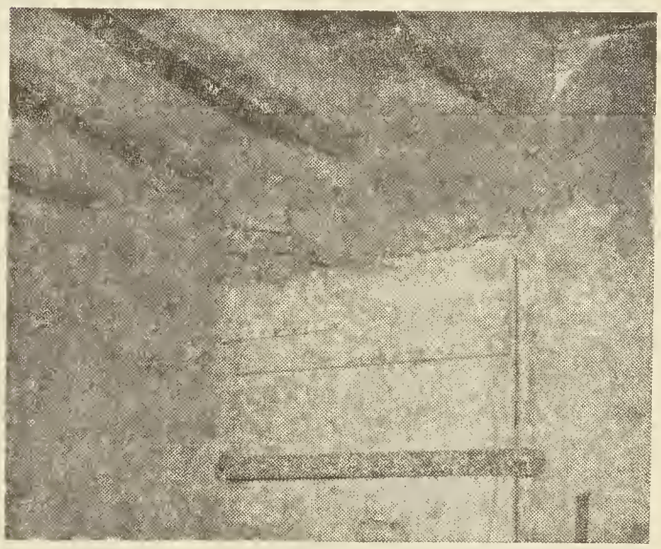
One of the treasures of the household is an eight-day clock which still keeps time. The company that made it went out of business in 1806, according to an antique dealer who tried to buy it from White.

The long-dead families who lived at Sycamore Grove have left their histories in many ways. One was thoughtful enough to record his.

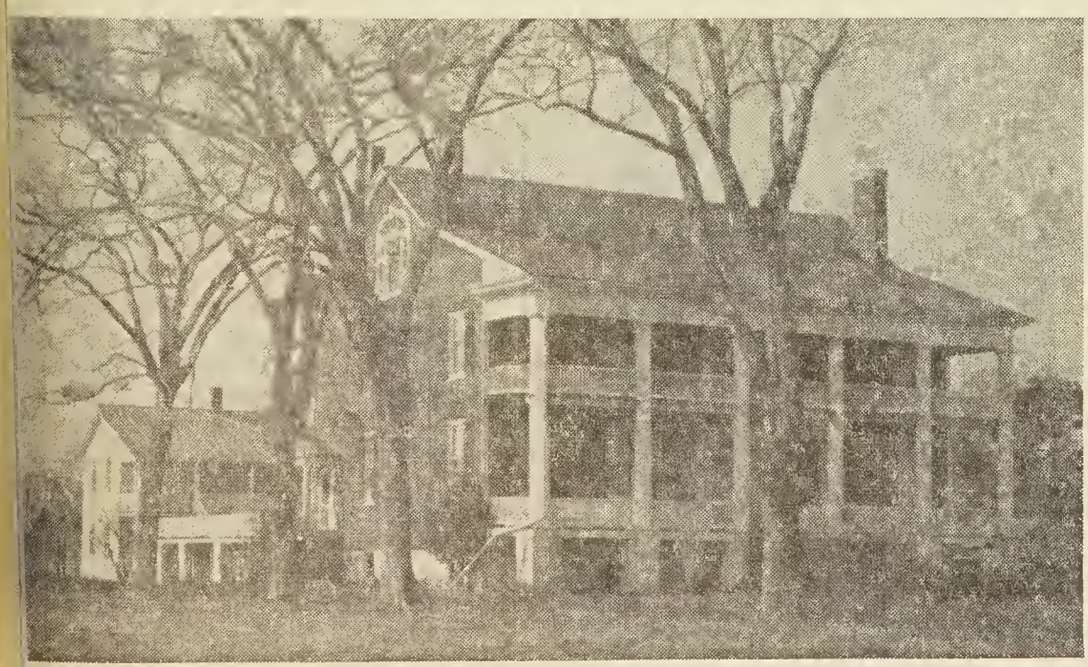
He was Capt. William S. Myers, who, the day before he was to join his Confederate regiment, wrote personal and poetic messages to his stepmother (White's grandmother) and other members of the family. In tones as gentle as his time,

(Continued on Page 25)

This is the site of first church erected by Quakers in the state. First public school was nearby



Tradition says behind this door in Leigh home were kept unruly slaves. Exposed beams are hand hewn



SKINNER HOME WAS MODELED AFTER THIS, THE LEIGH MANSION

Mrs. Earl Morse needs a strong arm to lift key to this door. The Morses rent the Leigh home

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NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES SALUTE THE STATE'S 153,000 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

Nematodes in The Garden

North Carolina home gardeners are being "robbed" each year to the tune of two and a half million dollars, and J. C. Wells, State College extension plant pathologist, says now is the time to do something about it.

Wells reports that root knot, caused by microscopic eelworms or nematodes, has resulted in a great many garden sites being abandoned and many others made practically unproductive. This disease, he says, is the gardener's number one enemy.

The most striking symptom of root knot is the swellings or galls on plant roots. When these roots rot, new growth is slowed down or stopped and plants do not make normal growth. Severely affected plants are stunted, often wilt on hot summer days, and eventually killed.

Plants less severely effected may survive but have a sickly appearance and low yield.

Practically all vegetables are susceptible to root knot, particularly beans, beets, cantaloupes, carrots, peas, cucumbers, okra, parsnip, pepper, squash, tomatoes, and watermelons.

Crop rotation or rotating the garden site is the most practical way to control root knot. In most cases this is impossible because of limited space, so the next best control measure, soil fumigation, should be used, Wells advises.

Three chemicals—ethylene dibromide, dichloropropane-dichloropropene (D-D) and methyl bromide—are proven soil fumigants. Ethylene dibromide is sold under such trade names as Gardenfume W-40, Soilfume 40, Nemax, 42, Dowfume W-85, Nemax 85 and Soilfume 85. Dichloropropane-dichloropropene mixture is sold under the trade name D-D or Dowfume N. Methyl bromide is sold under the trade names MC2, Bedfume, Pestmaster and NC-10.

Methyl bromide is a gas packed under pressure and must be released under a gas-tight cover with a special applicator. It will give good nematode control when applied at the rate of two pounds per 100 square feet.

The college pathologist recommends applying methyl bromide one to two weeks before planting on moderately moist soil that has been loosened and pulverized to a depth of six to eight inches. For best results, outside temperatures should be 50 degrees or above.

D-D and ethylene dibromide may be applied in several ways, says Wells, but the furrow method is most practical.

Speaker after speaker got up and asked for a multi-purpose dam on the Cape Fear River, but

a dam WITHOUT POWER

● You couldn't tell the "bad guys" from the "good guys" at Fayetteville's National Guard Armory on February 8. Farmers, businessmen, politicians, and just plain good citizens had come there to tell the Corps of Engineers what flood control on the Cape Fear would mean to them.

Although the differences were sharply drawn, reputable witnesses on both sides had good stories to tell. They told them heatedly, and before the day was over, many an old friendship had been badly damaged.

Most of the opponents of the proposed project came from New Hope Valley of Eastern Chatham County. They had a simple, universal reason for opposing it. The lake created by the flood control dam would cover their homes, churches, school, and farms.

The "friends" of the dam, led by an association called the Cape Fear Basin Development Association, presented equally sound reasons for the project. Periodically, the Cape Fear leaves its banks and devastates their low-lying lands, endangers their lives, and blocks economic development along the stream.

Virginia and Virginia floods had taken Even as the citizens pleaded their ases before the engineers, 19 days of ain had sent the Cape Fear from its anks in Bladen County; and in West everal lives and destroyed millions of ollars worth of property.

The city of Chattanooga, Tenn., and e Atomic Energy Commission's bilon-dollar plant at Oak Ridge were ved by the TVA flood control system. is estimated that from these rains one. Chattanooga would have suffered $50-million loss, and Oak Ridge would ve been washed away but for the /A network of dams.

Actually, the Cape Fear hearing was but part of the evidence to be considered by the engineers in their recommendations to Congress. The biggest question is whether or not the dam is feasible. Will it control the Cape Fear, what will be the benefits, and what will be the losses?

On the plus side, according to such proponents as Rep. Alton Lennon, will be the salvaging of the pulpwood industry—a key to the economy of the life of the lower Cape Fear. In Harnett, Cumberland, Bladen and Pender, approximately 180,000 acres of land would be reclaimed.

Bladen County Agent Raymond Harper reported that following the 1945 flood, more than 100,000 acres of cultivated land had been damaged in his county alone. Approximately 62,500 acres, belonging to 586 families, had been completely covered with water.

Speaker after speaker among the proponents asked for a "multi-purpose dam *without power.*" They wanted flood control, navigation, and recreation, but *no power.*

One observer claimed that the "without power" testimony was a real and organized fear of power company opposition to the project if power generation were included. Municipalities and rural electric cooperatives would get first call on such power, under the time-honored principle that the public interest—not private—should get primary benefit from public resources.

The Tarheel Electric Membership Association, in a statement presented to the engineers, called for full study of the proposed project, and went on record in favor of the dam if the study shows benefits outweigh cost. No men-

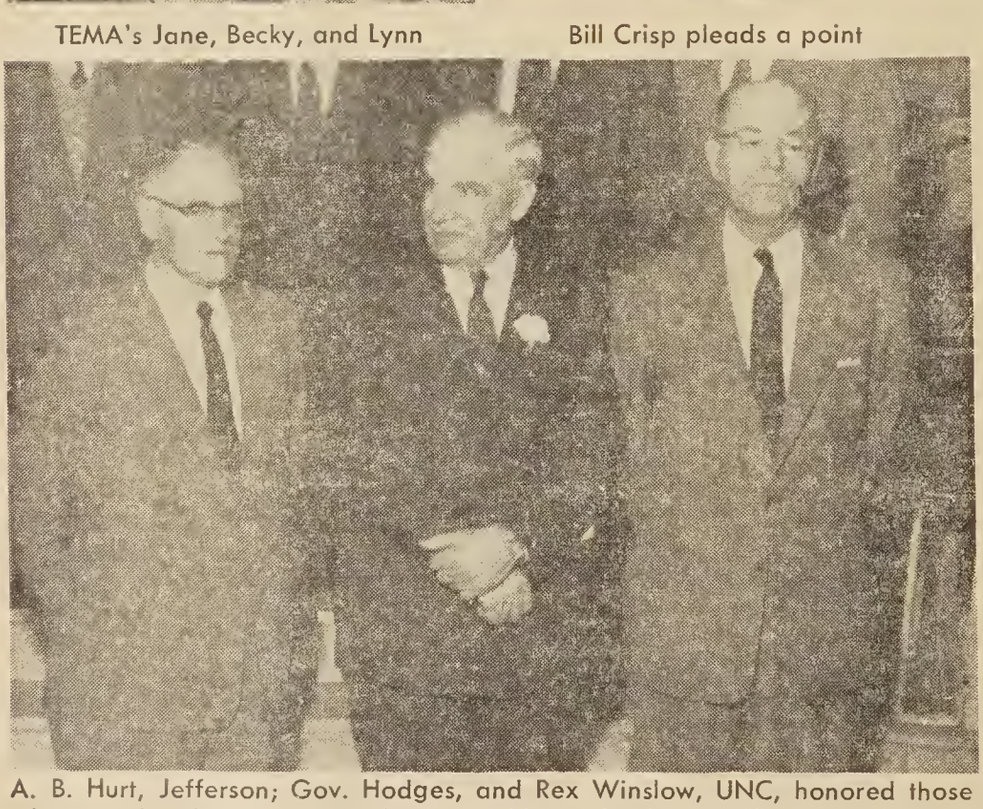
(Continued on Page 22)

REP. LENNON BACKS PROJECT

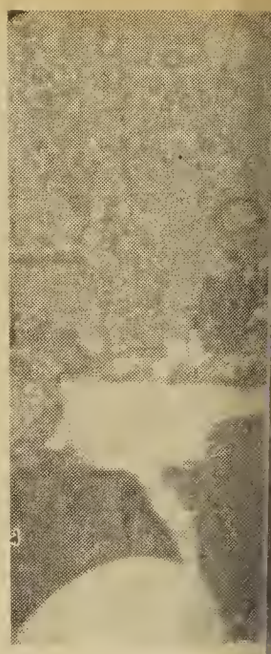
Retiring President J. C. Jones of Mocksville welcomes new President C. L. Ballance, St. Pauls, and Vice President Lewis Outlaw, Albertson, Duplin County

TEMA's Jane, Becky, and Lynn

Bill Crisp pleads a point



A. B. Hurt, Jefferson; Gov. Hodges, and Rex Winslow, UNC, honored those who completed management institute with graduation certificates and praise



IDAHO'S C

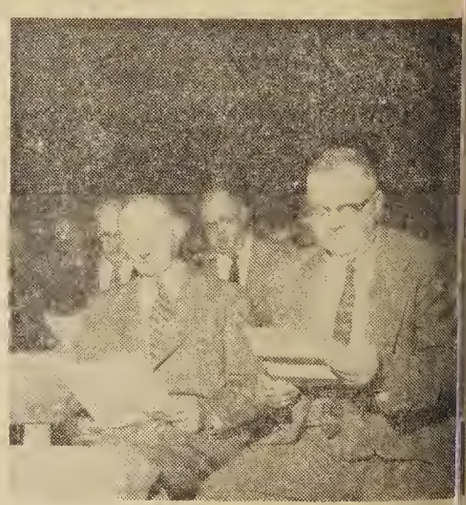
'Sh

CONGRESSWOMAN Gracie Pfost came to Raleigh last month and made a speech. Some say she shouldn't have before a mixed audience (Democrats and Republicans). But even one of the Republican legislators present admitted:

"She done told the truth!"

Speaking at a banquet of the annual meeting of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, the Idaho Democrat lambasted the present administration's natural resources policies with facts, figures, and some old-fashioned campaign oratory.

"Under Secretary Douglas McKay, the Republican Party departed not from New Deal or Democratic con-



Carter Osborne, R. C. Sheffield, Haywood; F. E. Joyner, Hillsboro, n TEMA secretary, seated behind th

MAN GRACIE PFOST ADDRESSES THE LARGEST GATHERING OF TEMA MEMBERS IN ITS ANNUAL MEETING HISTORY

Done Told The Truth'

n policies, but from the poli-
s by their own great Theodore
lt," she declared.
g to an audience of 270, which
many members of the Gen-
sembly, Mrs. Pfost observed
the last few years, Republican
who are willing to support full
nent and conservation of our
resources have dwindled al-
the vanishing point. I cannot
nd why a party which could
a great dam to a McNary or
could so soon forget."
1953, she charged, REA's
n the administration have been
"by men whose ears can hear
company whisper three miles against a strong wind." If it hadn't been for a Democrat Congress, she claimed, the administration would have thrown monkey wrench after monkey wrench into the public power and REA programs. Congress has added $214 million to administration REA requests, "and right now REA's short of loan funds."

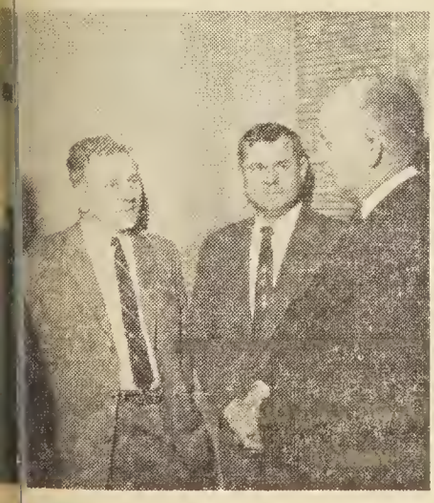
"Partnership" in the Eisenhower administration means the government pays the major cost of power projects, and the power monopoly gets the profits," according to Mrs. Post.

Electric power generation, she pointed out, is "the workhorse of river development. It is the only direct way the public gets the money back that it pours into river development.

"But, standing directly in the way of full river development are the great power monopolies who are not willing to let us develop our rivers unless we *give* them the electric power potential to enrich their monopolistic position by selling it back to the people for the highest rates they can get."

"Why is it," she asked, "that these private power monopolies never quite want to do the job themselves—whether it be rural electrification or development of our waterpower resources—yet they just don't want anyone else to do the job either?"

(Continued on Page 22)



Foster, Charlotte, Fred Mintz
ommy Gibbs, Rutherford EMC,
Jeffries, Charlotte, take break

Co-op directors with 20 years service receive Meritorious Service Awards from Mr. REA himself—Gwyn Price

Well-kept secret was plan to present service awards to TEMA's past presidents. Mr. Ballance did the honors

Now—get controlled-heat electric cooking, with regular house wiring . . . for ONLY $44.95

Westinghouse ROASTER-OVEN

Cleaner, cooler, tastier cooking! Here's heat-controlled cooking with special advantages you can't get any other way.

It's self-basting! Reduces shrinkage and roasts the juiciest meats you've ever eaten. Roasts a whole ham.

Bakes pies, cookies, cakes—cooks full meals for 2 to 20. Extra-large capacity . . . cans as many as 12 jars of fruit! Uses no more current than your electric iron! Confection Colors . . . Frosting Pink, Mint Aqua, Lemon Yellow and Sugar White.

Plugs in anywhere for oven cooking at table height! Standard temperatures, from 150°. This low heat warms for hours because of Fiberglas insulation and tight-fitting Look-in Lid.

Cleans in the sink! Inset pan, dishes and rack come out and wash like any utensil! Cleaning is so much easier, you'll use this instead of your regular oven for things that spatter.

Broiler-Grid, Timer Clock, Cabinet Accessories optional at slight extra cost.

TRIAL OFFER *Use the Westinghouse Roaster-Oven in your own home for 15 days. See your dealer for this limited-time offer this week!*

LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S Westinghouse

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YOURS FREE

500-Page Betty Furness Cookbook

(it sells for $3.50)

Our gift to you when you take home the WESTINGHOUSE Roaster Oven for special 15-day home trial

take or mail to dealer of your choice

YES, Please Send Me

- Free Cookbook and Westinghouse Roaster Oven

If not satisfied after 15 days, I will return the oven for my money back, and keep the cookbook

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CITY .....

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See These Dealers for Westinghouse Roaster Oven

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C. W. Henley Co.
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AURORA
Dough Radio & TV Co.

AUTRYVILLE
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BAILEY
W. H. Farmer & Brothers

BEAUFORT
Beaufort Hardware Co.
Hamilton Furniture Co.

BEAULAVILLE
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BELHAVEN
Latham Seed & Equipment Co.
Riddick & Windley
Western Auto Stores

BENSON
Parrish Electric Store

BISCOE
Biscoe Radio & Electric

BOONEVILLE
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CANDOR
Candor Radio & Elec. Shop

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Clayton Supply Co.

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MONCURE
J & H Implement Co.

MOORESVILLE
Davie Supply Co.
Gillespie Electric Co.
W. H. Leonard Jewelry Store
Peoples Furniture Co.

MOREHEAD CITY
Morehead City Drug Co.

MOUNT AIRY
Howard Taylors Plumbing & Heating

MOUNT GILEAD
Ingram & McAuley

MOUNT OLIVE
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NEWPORT
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NORTH WILKESBORO
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White Horse Furn. Co.
Wilkes Implement Co.

OXFORD
Currin Electric Co.
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PEMBROKE
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Boles Hardware Co.

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Master Sales & Service
Murray's
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RED SPRINGS
Red Springs Supply Co.

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Brigman's Radio & Elec. Serv.
Economy Auto Supply
Taylor Radio Shop

ROCKY MOUNT
Rocky Mount Furniture Co.
Rocky Mount Plbg. & Htg. Co.
Vick's Radio & TV

ROSEBORO
Roseboro Electric Service

ROSE HILL
D. J. Fussell

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SEVEN SPRINGS
Seven Springs Furniture Co.

SHANNON
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SILER CITY
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SMYRNA
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SOUTHERN PINES
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Anson Supply Co., Inc.
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Smith's Electric Co.

WALLACE
W. W. Smith Furniture Co.

WALNUT COVE
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WALSTONBURG
W. E. Lang, Jr.

WARSAW
Clark Drug Co.

WASHINGTON
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WELCOME
Zimmerman & Co.

WENDELL
Todd Motors
Wendell Furniture Co.

WILKESBORO
Garwood Piano Co.
Wilkes Tire Store

WINTERVILLE
Winterville TV & Appl. Co.

YOUNGSVILLE
Privette Radio & Equipment Co.

ZEBULON
A. C. Perry

SHE DONE TOLD THE TRUTH

(Continued from Page 19)

Mrs. Pfost lashed out at the current attempt to raise REA interest rates, charging that "it is a deliberate result of a high interest, hard-money policy that comes right out of the White House."

Disposing of the allegation that it costs the Treasury more to borrow money than REA's are paying for it, Mrs. Pfost accused the administration of calculatedly establishing a "hard money, high-interest" policy which is subsidizing the bankers and big investment trusts and restricting the supply of credit.

" 'Bundles for Bankers' is not the only way to fight inflation," Mrs. Pfost declared. "You can fight it by restricting debt, increasing production, increasing corporation taxes, and stopping the give-away of billion of dollars in accelerated depreciation privileges to big corporations.

"We don't try these remedies in America today," she complained. "We mainly try remedies that will cripple small business, and the already hard-hit farmer, and the average citizens who are trying to build homes for themselves.

"So if anybody talks to you about REA interest rates, and tries to tell you the farmers are being subsidized because those rates are only 2 per cent, you remind them that:

"the farmers didn't ask for 'hard money' policy, and they don't intend to bankrupt their cooperatives by paying for this 'Bundles for Bankers' program.

"and if 2 per cent is too little today, there were years and years when 2 per cent was too high.

"and when the government stops giving interest-free loans to power companies in the form of accelerated depreciation privileges, farmers will be glad to talk about increasing the 2 per cent REA loan rate."

Governor Hodges, speaking at luncheon on the opening day of the meeting (held February 29-20-21), lauded the rural electric cooperatives for "sound management and progressive growth. I like the positive note in your approaches to the problems that confront you and other North Carolinians," he said.

Calling rural electrification "an exciting example of what can be accomplished through cooperative efforts, sound management, and a willingness to accept risk for the good of all," Hodges asked the co-ops to continue to use their resources for the industrial and rural development of the state.

Reporting on the lessening need for farm labor, and resulting hazard of unemployment, Hodges declared there is only one answer to the question of how to provide jobs for all our people —especially our rural population. "We must develop more i n d u s t r y, both manufacturing and agricultural."

He sought support for the Tax Study Commission's recommendation to "modernize our entire tax structure and to deal fairly with every economic group represented.

"Our revenue act should be fair to industry, to the individual, to partnerships, and to every economic group.

The tax revision is merely another effort to raise the per capita income of North Carolinians, he said.

Hodges gave certificates to 19 co-op employees who had completed 90 hours of instruction at three management institutes presented by the University of North Carolina School of Business Administration and Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

Rex Winslow, director of the School's business services and research, spoke briefly to the co-op directors and managers, and he couldn't have chosen better words.

"You represent the fundamental credo of the American people," he said. "You have been able to do things together voluntarily without losing your individuality."

DAM WITHOUT POWER

(Continued from Page 17)

tion of power was made in the statement.

W. T. Crisp, executive manager of the association, explained that in the development of the Cape Fear the rural electric co-ops are not primarily interested in power. They are interested in seeing the region protected from flood waters.

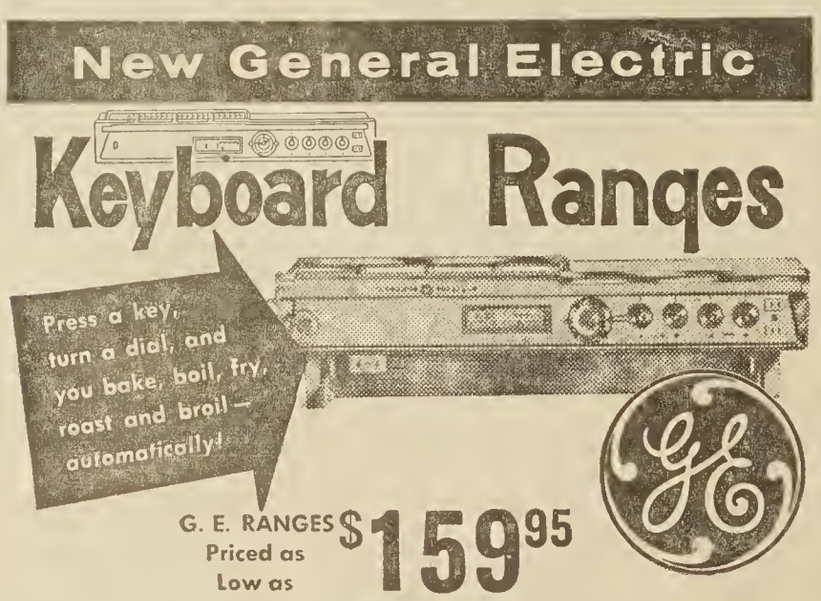
He affirmed, however, that "it is now, and always has been, our belief that when power is feasible in such a project it should be included. We don't want any of our resources wasted. We would prefer to see the federal government give the power to the companies rather than lose it through failure to fully develop the potential of the river."

Actually, the study group is required by law to consider power possibilities in developing any river basin. If power is feasible, it would be included in such a public project.

It has been estimated that a New Hope dam would be capable of generating 35,000 kilowatts. Crisp said that this is about one-third of what the cooperatives get from Kerr Dam.

The dam, if built, would be located on the Haw River a few miles north of the Cape Fear.

The "without power" dam would be 96-feet high and create a 35,000-acre lake. A higher (111 feet) multi-purpose dam would create a lake covering 49,000 acres.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Keyboard Ranges
Press a key, turn a dial, and you bake, boil, fry, roast and broil — automatically!
G. E. RANGES Priced as Low as $159.95
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WILLIE WIREDHAND
IT'S REAL NICE OF WILLIE TO TAKE JOHN AND JAY ON A TOUR OF OUR RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEM!
NICE? IT'S WONDERFUL!! THOSE TWINS HAVE SHOCKED ME WITH THEIR QUESTIONS ABOUT ELECTRICITY! IF WILLIE CAN TEACH 'EM WHAT'S WATT, IT'LL GET ME OFF THE HOOK—AND I MIGHT EVEN LEARN SOMETHING MYSELF!!!
WHAT BROUGHT ON ALL THIS SUDDEN INTEREST IN ELECTRICITY?
FOR YOUR CURRENT TOPICS CLASS, NO DOUBT!
WE'RE DOING A PROJECT ON IT FOR SCHOOL!
HEH! HEH!
BOY! AM I A LIVE WIRE TODAY!!
WE'LL ONLY HAVE TIME TO HIT THE HIGH POINTS ON THE SUBJECT TODAY— BUT WE'LL GO INTO MORE DETAIL LATER ON!
AND HERE'S WHERE WE START— WHERE ELECTRICITY IS "MADE"! MOST RURAL ELECTRICS BUY THEIR WHOLESALE POWER FROM PRIVATE POWER COMPANIES OR FROM GOVERNMENT PROJECTS···
CAN WE TAKE A LOOK INSIDE?
··· BUT SOME SYSTEMS, LIKE OURS, HAVE THEIR OWN GENERATION PLANTS!
MAN!! WHAT A MACHINE! ER-- WHAT IS IT?
IT'S A STEAM TURBINE AND GENERATOR! WE USE COAL TO MAKE THE STEAM THAT DRIVES IT. GAS COULD ALSO BE USED, AND···
··· WE'VE ALREADY BEGUN TO USE ATOMIC ENERGY TO DRIVE ELECTRIC GENERATORS!!
THE ELECTRICITY WE JUST MADE NOW TAKES A RIDE ON A BUS BAR INTO A POWER TRANSFORMER AND THEN THROUGH A CIRCUIT BREAKER···
GENERATOR → BUS BAR
BUS BAR → TRANSFORMER
TRANSFORMER → CIRCUIT BREAKER
CIRCUIT BREAKER → TRANSMISSION LINE
··· AND NEXT IT IS SENT AT VERY HIGH VOLTAGE ALONG THOSE BIG TRANSMISSION LINES···
···WHICH CONDUCT THE POWER INTO SUBSTATIONS. HERE THE VOLTAGE IS REDUCED,
AND THE ELECTRICITY IS FED INTO DISTRIBUTION LINES WHICH CARRY IT TO ALL THE HOMES AND FARMS AROUND HERE!!!
WOW! I NEVER REALIZED WHAT A POWERFUL BIG JOB AN ELECTRIC SYSTEM IS!!
MOST PEOPLE DON'T, JOHN. THEY TAKE ELECTRIC SERVICE FOR GRANTED!!
I'M JAY
AND I'M JOHN!
OUR OWN ELECTRIC CO-OP
OOPS!! WELL MAYBE NEXT TIME WE CAN STRAIGHTEN OUT THE WHOLE GENERATION PROBLEM--- ELECTRIC AND YOUNGER!!!

Copyright, 1956, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Bake a cake and Broil a steak— same time, same oven

for Real Farm Kitchen Efficiency!

Model RI-60-57

It's Easy in the 2-in-1 Wonder Oven of the Frigidaire Imperial 60 Range—

"Thinkingest" Range Ever Built!

Just slide in the Frigidaire exclusive oven divider—set the temperatures you desire—and in seconds your one oven turns into two!

Lets you whip up a big farm dinner at once—practically cuts your meal-preparation time in half!

And all without smoke, fumes or mingling of flavors!

That's right—the amazing Miracle Filter "swallows" the smoke and fumes from both ovens before they enter the kitchen—before they smudge your curtains and walls.

In fact, wonders never cease with this "thinkingest" Wonder Oven range.

The all-new "Thinking Panel" takes over tedious watching-and-waiting chores like an expert—with the slickest array of automatic cooking features you ever set your eyes on.

Planning an afternoon in town? Just set the Automatic Cook-Master Control—two simple settings—then select proper temperature and away you go!

"On your toes" when putting up preserves? Relax—let the Heat-Minder keep tabs on your bubbling jam pot. Stops messy boil-overs before they begin—never lets a pot cook "dry" or foods burn to a pan!

You'll find a host of other inspired features in all '57 Frigidaire Ranges. Like the French Door Oven with the Automatic Roll-to-You Shelf—and the Quick-Clean Oven for lickety-split farm kitchen cleanups.

Yes Ma'am—for the "thinkingest" features—for the blendable, lovable lines of the stunning new Sheer Look, see the '57 Frigidaire Ranges.

Now at your nearby Frigidaire dealer's. Ask him about his special color offer.

News! Now Frigidaire sells its Four Glamorous Colors at No Extra Charge

'57 FRIGIDAIRE

LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

ELECTRIC RANGES

GM GENERAL MOTORS

Frigidaire—Built and Backed by General Motors

WESTERN N. C. FRIGIDAIRE DEALERS

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MARS HILL
Joe's Electric Service
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Ray Howell Hardware Co.
WAYNESVILLE
Martin Electric Co.
Rogers Electric Co.

CO-OPS ASK LAW

(Continued from Page 6)

"In our free economy," says Ellis, "citizens and consumers cannot and never have been willing to permit legalized monolopy except under the condition that the monopoly's profits and services be regulated as a substitute for competition. One of the key items in far and honest regulation is provision for adequate but not excessive depreciation allowances, allowances which tradition holds are essential to both investor and consumer interests. In recent years the granting of accelerated defense depreciation certificates and, since 1954, the provision for permanent accelerated depreciation have posed the problem of two sets of depreciation figures for Federal and State regulatory bodies."

In the past, regulated utilities used the same depreciation figures for tax purposes which were used for establishing the base rate. Under recent Federal Power Commission decisions, utilities can use one set of depreciation figures for tax purposes and a wholly different set for rate purposes. The effect of this procedure, says NRECA, is to compel rate payers to provide interest free capital to the utility and then pay the utility a normal return on the capital as though it represented a voluntary investment.

The Federal Power Commission has refused to order the electric utilities to maintain a uniform accounting of the accelerated depreciation provisions of excess depreciation allowed under the the Internal Revenue Act of 1954.

The proposed bill, therefore, asks that the rate of base of certain regulated industries be decreased by the amount of accelerated depreciation or amortization deducted in the computation of Federal income taxes.

• AMEND Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain reports and estimates shall be furnished annually to the Congress on matters relating to accelerated amortization.

NRECA's position on this bill is that if subsidies to private industry are essential to the national defense, they should be made openly by Congress rather than concealed in the taxing procedures. The National Association is anxious for hearings on this particular bill in order that the Congress and all citizens can at least know who is being subsidized, the extent of the subsidy, and the cost of such subsidy to the government.

THE LAND OF FAIR WOMEN

(Continued from Page 15)

he wrote of death, which he felt was near. That was July 18, 1861—three months after the firing at Fort Sumpter.

The next entry is in another hand: Killed at the Battle of Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862.

Today we call it the Battle of Antietam (a creek in Maryland near Sharpsburg) where 40,000 of Lee's advancing army met 75,000 of McClellan's Union troops. The battle was a draw, but for Lee it marked the end of an offensive war and beginning of the defense of the South.

Myers identifies himself in the notebook as a member of Beauregard Co., 27th Regt., N. C. Troops.

Two of the loveliest homes in Perquimans are the Col. James Leigh mansion at Durant's Neck and the Skinner home at Old Neck. They are quite similar in appearance, which is attributed to the fact that Benjamin Skinner married one of the Leigh daughters and is said to have built it to please her.

Legend surrounds the Leigh home, which has the legendary name, "Land's End." It was built in the early 1800's and the plantation covers a large part of the land George Durant bought in 1661. Some say a slab near the house covers Durant's grave. Another slab is said to cover the remains of Seth Sothel, a wretched governor who served (mostly himself) from 1683 until 1689 and was once banished by the colonists.

Walls of brick, 18-inches thick, tell the story of the durability of the house. The ghosts of many gay revellers are all that occupy a 60-foot-long third floor ballroom; it's swept clean and looks for all the world ready for a party. Couples who couldn't survive the climb in one trip, must have found a pleasant stopping place on a second floor porch overlooking both Little River and Albemarle Sound.

The great house called for a lot of care, and the Leigh's are said to have been large slave-holders. Most of the quarters have been removed now, but in the cellar of the house, off of a room with barred windows, is a black hole that allegedly was for unruly slaves. There's no proof to the allegation, and the room could just as easily have been for prize hams. But the slave story is a better one, and it has survived.

The house is owned by Mrs. Mary Haines of Winston-Salem and Mrs. Will Gaither of Elizabeth City, and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Morse who farm the plantation.

Dr. Joshua J. Skinner, a scientist retired from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and his wife own and occupy Cove Grove house, built in 1832 by his grandfather. Dr. Skinner's son and family also live in the house, and the son manages the 400-acre farm.

Tradition has it that Cove Grove was a great gathering place for the large Skinner family, particularly the courting members. The window panes in one area of the house bear many scratches, said to have been made by diamond engagement rings of Southern belles, young lady guests—only recently wooed and won but already sensitive to the practical side of romance.

Skinner's family has contributed much to their different denominations. His early ancestors founded the Baptist Church at Bethel, and his grandfather, Benjamin, built the Episcopal Church at Hertford, a great-uncle built the Baptist Church at Hertford, and another great-uncle established Union Theological Seminary in New York.

All of these men originally left home because their father held the religious reins too tightly for their worldly ambitions, according to Skinner, but all returned to the way of their father.

Good organization —

Proper menu planning —

Make Mrs. Homemaker's

Freezer Inventory Less of a Problem

WHEN you, Mrs. Rural Homemaker, take stock of your freezer this spring, you're in for a lot of surprises. When you look in a far cranny and find a package of that delicious dessert you learned to make at Farm and Home Week last summer, you'll think you're embarked on an exciting treasure hunt.

On the other hand, you're likely to feel that you're in the middle of a very unproductive white elephant sale at your church. How in the world, you'll wonder, did you manage to freeze so many foods that your family won't eat—and, more perplexing still, what are you going to do with what's left?

You're very apt to realize during this eskimo hunt that you have been a poor organizer—and you'll know, we hope, that a little wise menu planning during the past year would have left your larder less disjointed: After all, what but bad planning could have left you plenty of string beans and no peas—with a surplus of stew and no steaks?

Well, these are the questions confronting you. You must find a way to answer them—and a way to keep the same questions from popping up again next spring.

First of all, let's look at the lost treasure you found. It's a good thing you used proper freezer wrapper materials, for it will be eaten readily enough by your family. Next year, though, you'd best keep an inventory of those special foods you freeze. Can't you think of a dozen dinners when you were at a loss for a company dessert and could have used this extra-special one?

Oh, but those white elephants present a more difficult problem: all that perfectly good food your family won't eat. It certainly can't be thrown out, but you can't afford to take up your precious freezer space with it.

We've heard of a freezer-locker plant in this state that helps people take care of this problem in a very warm, humane manner. The plant keeps one locker reserved for a local orphanage. When people have good frozen foods they can spare, they put them in the locker for the orphanage. Now, perhaps you don't live near this particular plant, but maybe there is an orphanage in your own vicinity that could use the food to real advantage.

Or think about your friends and neighbors who are on special diets. Do any of your white elephant foods fit into their diet sheets? If so, find out if they have room and need in their freezer for these foods.

Did you ever consider a neighborhood swap? Your sister homemakers have probably found equally startling discoveries when going through their freezers. Maybe they have some vegetables you need—in exchange, you can give them some of those extra green beans you've found. This would be a cooperative manner of solving your surplus problem in a neighborly manner. And think of the visiting you could get in while making your swaps.

The problem of the stew that's left because the steak was so good while it lasted is an adjustment problem—an adjustment in menu planning. Just keep the stew in mind while doing your menu planning for the next few weeks. Be careful, of course, not to founder the family with the stew they could have been eating all along.

Now, what can you do to prevent these same problems from coming up to hit you again next spring?

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

First of all, you realize now that you have not had a wide variety of foods at all times; consequently, all the foods are left over with nothing to accompany them on the dinner table. This, you know, means that chances are your family has not been getting proper portions of the vital foods.

Start planning your menus carefully by the week, if possible, so that when you look at the total food picture, you can see at a glance whether you are getting the variety needed in your meals. With proper planning, you can keep those frozen foods moving—and there will be some balance to what you have left at the end of a season.

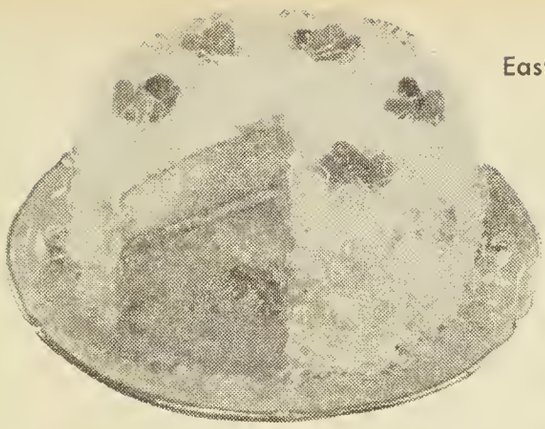
If you are conscientious in your meal planning, you can stop using your freezer as a pantry. Far too often, we plan a meal on the spur of the moment, open the freezer to see what's there, go back fifteen minutes later for something else that comes to mind. The freezer doors, as your instruction booklet tells you, should be opened as seldom as possible. With planned menus, you can open the door one time and get out everything you need for one meal.

Inventory Forms

Before replenishing the freezer this spring and summer, inventory everything that's left, and add to the list each new package you store during the coming months. Then, as each package is devoured by the family, check it from the list. In this manner, you can see easily when you're serving too many steaks—when a certain vegetable is not moving fast enough—when there is a special dessert in your freezer for a company dinner.

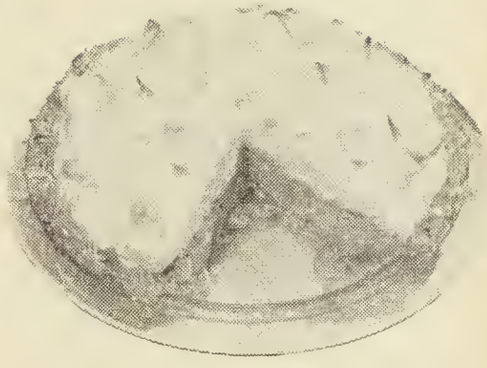
Your inventory may be as simple or as complex as you wish to keep it. You may hang it on the wall near your freezer, or perhaps attach it with tape to the top of the appliance itself. If you want to use a simple method, divide your inventory sheets into the following columns: Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, Desserts. Put the number of packages with which you start a season (and the dates they are stored), then, by some simple method, check each package off as it is used, keeping a running total.

If you would be interested in a more complete and scientific method of inventory for your frozen foods, let us know and we'll send you a sample check list. Write: Freezer Charts, *The Carolina Farmer,* Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.



Easter Glory Cake

Emerald Isle Pie



Treat your family, to special holiday meals, topped with

Coconut Goodies

Every special day deserves its particular dish, and even if the occasion isn't one you would normally celebrate, you'll give yourself and your family a lift by marking extra holidays on the family calendar.

Take St. Patrick's Day this month, for example. Sure, you probably never think about doing anything special for the day. But the green shamrocks and the Irish legends make it, nevertheless, a delightful occasion. Why don't you spread a little greenery around, and bake your family this delicious Emerald Isle Dessert Pie:

This dessert is designed to rate you special "oh's" and "ah's". Fill it with your favorite ice-cream topped with luscious meringue and you'll have an eye-catching as well as taste-tempting delight. The whole pie can be made in advance and kept in the freezer or freezing compartment of the refrigerator until ready to serve.

Emerald Isle Ice Cream Pie

3 egg whites
⅛ teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons sugar
1 pint very firm ice cream (any flavor)
1 Emerald Isle Coconut Crush

Beat egg whites with salt until foamy. Add sugar gradually and continue beating until meringue mixture will stand in peaks.

Pack ice cream into chilled Emerald Isle Coconut Crust. Spread meringue quickly over entire top of pie. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 5 minutes, or until meringue is lightly browned. Serve at once, or keep in freezing compartment or refrigerator until ready to serve.

Emerald Isle Coconut Crust

10 marshmallows
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon hot water
3 or 4 drops green food coloring
1 can (3½ oz.) coconut

Melt marshmallows and butter in top of double boiler, stirring until blended. Add hot water and food coloring, stirring well. Add coconut and mix thoroughly. Spread on bottom and sides of greased 9-inch pie pan. Chill until firm.

And for Easter—bake this delicious Easter Glory Cake and you'll be sure to outshine the magic bunny. Just bake your favorite yellow cake (or try one of the tried-and-trusted packaged mixes), cover with Coconut Seven Minute Frosting, and top with mounds of taste-tempting, tender-thin flaked coconut and decorate with colorful jelly beans.

(Continued on Page 32)

4792. New Printed Pattern. Dress has Empire-Princess lines. Smart little bolero completes the outfit. Misses' Size 10-20. Size 16 dress and bolero take 4-3/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

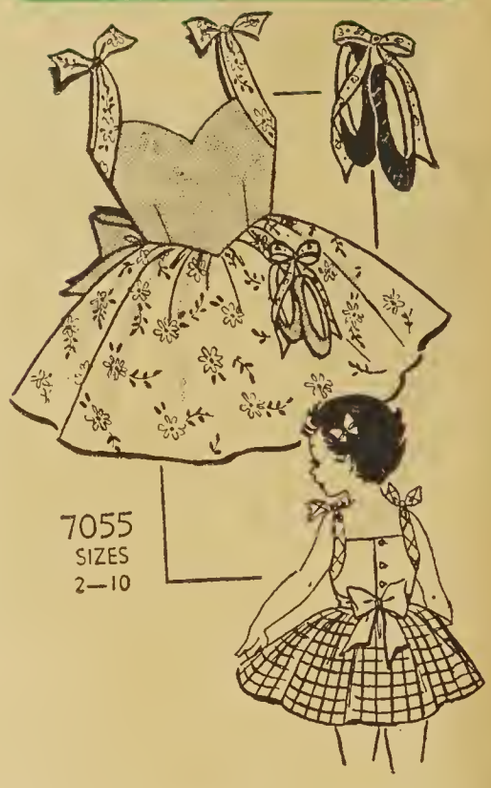
4815. Styled especially for the larger woman, this shirtwaist classic is a joy to sew with the easy-to-follow Printed Pattern. Women's Sizes 36-50. Size 36 takes 3-3/4 yards 35-inch fabric; 5/8 yard contrast.

9150. Perfect "gad-about" twosome for summer, designed for the shorter, fuller figure. Half Size 14½—24½. Size 16½ dress takes 3-5/8 yards 35-inch fabric; bolero, 1-3/4 yards.

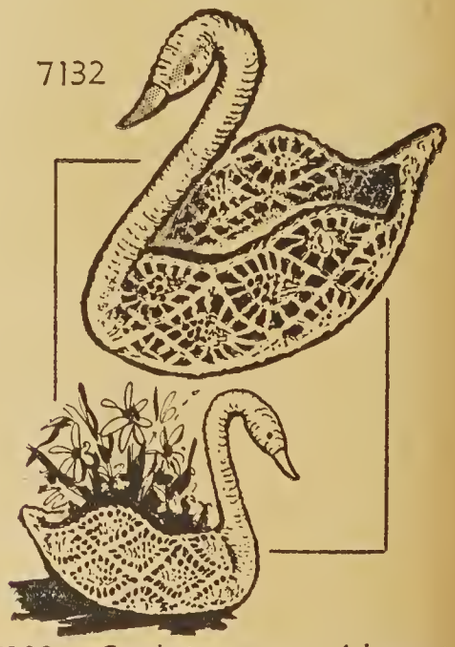
9038. With this Printed Pattern, you can sew a blouse wardrobe in a jiffy. Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 mandarin-collar version takes 1-5/8 yards 35-inch fabric; shirtwaist, 2 yards; round collar, 1-7/8 yards.

4722. Graceful sundress with long-torso lines. Button-on collarette provides a neat cover-up. A Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 dress takes 4 yards 35-inch fabric; collarette, 7/8 yards.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each DRESS pattern (above) to: Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Fall-Winter fashion book. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each NEEDLECRAFT pattern (at right) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.



7055. Adorable whirl-skirted pinafore for daughter. Saucy bow ties. Ballet slippers—done in colorful embroidery — form pocket. Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.



7132. Crochet a graceful swan centerpiece in snowy white to decorate your table. Perfect for fruit or flowers. Crochet direction—body about 13 x 7½ inches. Use heavy jiffy cotton. Starch stiffly.

A piece of this —

A snip of that —

And SUDDENLY —

You have a hat

THE problem of a new Easter bonnet has been properly solved by Mrs. Sue D. Skinner, assistant home demonstration agent in Warren County—she just makes one! And she says that "when it comes to making hats, I usually have more ideas than time."

Mrs. Skinner and her mother-in-law began hat-making as a hobby back in the summer of 1955, when they attended a class on hat-making at Farm and Home Week. The folks down their way now consider them "professionals."

According to Mrs. Skinner, the best procedure to follow in making hats depends largely on the kind of hat you plan to make. The three types of hats they work with and demonstrate are the frame hat, the pattern hat, and the molded hat. Many times they use their ingenuity and combine these types. The basic steps she recommends for hats covered in fabric are:

(1) Block the frame, using a shaped wooden block, commercially made, or a flour cannister or lard can about the size needed for the desired hat.

(2) Cut molded frame to the desired shape and stitch around to hold it in shape.

(3) Whip milliner's wire to the edge, particularly to the hat brim.

(4) Bind edges with bias binding.

(5) Glue fabric, using Milliner's glue, if the hat is to be of matching fabric for an ensemble.

(6) As the fabric is being glued, if it doesn't want to fit the shape, wool can be steamed and shrunk to fit.

Many of the hats the Skinners make are from old attic relics of the past fifty years. It's amazing the transformation that can take place. The Skinners say they've made lots of mistakes, but advise that this is the only way to learn.

(Continued on Page 30)

Over The Lines

with Becky

Does your community have an outstanding rural homemaker?

Last month, I had the very endearing privilege of visiting four of the five women in North Carolina who serve on the boards of directors of rural electric cooperatives. Those of you who read my account of these visits in the February issue of this magazine will, I am sure, agree with me that these women have truly given an outstanding service to the communities in which they live—not only through their service to the cooperatives, but in a multitude of other activities leading to better rural living.

When I returned from my visiting last month, I got to thinking about all the other cooperative women in this state who are giving generously of their time and efforts toward the promotion of progress in their communities—all those women whom I *haven't* met.

And, because I love to meet new people, it occurred to me that you readers could help me meet some of these outstanding rural ladies. You could do so by sitting down and writing me a letter about your friends and neighbors on the co-op lines who deserve praise for the service they have given the community. Maybe there is a lady in your community who spear-headed a drive to build a community clinic or to bring a new doctor to the community. Or perhaps one of your co-op neighbors has given some outstanding service in the PTA or the church you attend.

If enough of you will acquaint me with these progressive rural homemakers, perhaps we could feature a homemaker-of-the-month on these pages and really give them the praise they deserve.

Address your letters to: "Over the Lines," *The Carolina Farmer,* Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

FREE PATTERN

Directions for making these delightful sweaters are yours on request to *Rebekah Rivers, The Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.* Remember to enclose a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED envelope.

Strange Bee-havior

(Continued from Page 11)

who are still using the time tested remedy for coughs and croup used by their mothers and grandmothers: honey and turpentine.

Even in the past few years, the bee has given the medical profession cause for consideration. Sometime ago, a number of arthritic sufferers found that they received relief from their suffering after the affected areas of their bodies had been repeatedly stung by bees. Though the medical profession has not yet conceded that the bee stings themselves have helped the sufferer, it has had to admit that hundreds of people have received help from the bee sting in experiments conducted throughout the United States. In our state, several known arthritic sufferers keep bees for the sole purpose of using them as healers.

The bee is most important, however, as a pollen carrier. Officially, North Carolina's bee industry was valued at $1¾ million last year; actually, according to extension beekeeper W. A. Stephen, it was worth some 20 times more to the state through its pollinating work. "Were it not for bees," he states, "we'd be reduced to eating a diet of nuts and cereals." Farmers who grow alfalfa for seed even hire itinerant beekeepers to bring their bees to their fields for pollination.

The art of beekeeping is one of man's oldest agricultural occupations. Early man found a swarm of bees and got them into a box near his house for a source of sweet. He knew so little about the science of beekeeping that he was known merely as a "bee-haver." He put his bees in a box and whether the bees prospered or whether the owner would have honey was all left up to nature.

But, alas, the day of the "bee haver" is not gone. Today's keeper of the bees can also be a "bee-haver" instead of a beekeeper. His bees may be kept in movable frame hives, but if he does nothing to increase the productivity of the bees, his methods are no better than those of early man.

Beekeeping has become a science. The beekeeper is able to manage his colonies as he would his herd of cows or his flock of chickens. He can *make* the bees productive.

He can make his colonies strong for the harvest, change from one strain to another by getting another queen bee, and feed sugar syrup when honey is lacking.

The condition of the bees in April reveal their owner as a beekeeper or a "bee-haver."

Novice beekeepers, whether they obtain their colonies from a commercial supplier, find them on their property, or buy from a neighbor, will find bees more fun and more profitable if they learn the science of keeping them.

An excellent publication on beekeeping, entitled "Bee Lines," is available from the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service at N. C. State College in Raleigh. Ask for Extension Circular No. 334 (Revised).

Honey Cake

Those rural homemakers who keep bees (and one out of every 10 farms in the state does have them) are lucky. Honey is a good food and can be used in many ways. Used as a sweetening ingredient in cakes it will give a moist, light product. Try this recipe the next time you bake:

2½ cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
¾ cup honey
1 egg
2 to 4 ounces chocolate, melted
¾ cup milk
½ teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour, soda, salt, and baking powder together. Cream shortening, sugar and honey until fluffy. Add unbeaten egg, mix well, then add melted chocolate and mix well. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with liquid. Add vanilla. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) for 45 to 50 minutes, for loaf cake, or 20 to 25 minutes for layer or cup cakes.

The Vet

(Continued from Page 11)

quarter-inch deep in the ears of baby pigs. The job is made a little easier when a helper holds the pigs.

4. Castrate boars any time after the first week of life. They are usually well started by that time and are still nursing so they get plenty of feed during a time when they are suffering a little from shock. Castrating at this age is easier on the help, too, for the simple reason that small pigs are easier to handle than big ones.

For castration you'll need a sharp knife and you'd better have a small pan filled with disinfectant solution to drop it in between pigs. Almost any kind of a mild antiseptic solution will be suitable. It will also be well to have a pail of the disinfectant solution handy, together with a brush or sponge. It can then be used to wash off the pigs' scrotums before incisions are made, and it will also be handy for washing off your hands once in a while.

By Dr. J. W. BAILY

You Have A Hat

(Continued from Page 29)

To make over an old hat, the ladies follow this procedure:

(1) Take the old hat apart, and clean well—brush or wash, whichever is needed.

(2) Shape it the desired shape on the blocking equipment.

(3) Let dry before cutting away rough edges.

(4) Put on band or brim, whichever the hat calls for, and add lining and ribbon.

(5) The trimmings always come last.

The elder Mrs. Skinner prefers working with feathers. "There are so many common, everyday feathers that make beautiful hats," she says.

One of the most attractive hats she has made is entirely of white chicken feathers. "When working with feathers and glue, I get kind of stuck up, but it's still lots of fun," she explained. She has also dyed different kinds of feathers. "They look pitiful indeed when they first come out of the dye, but by the time they dry, they fluff out and are beautiful."

The Carolina Farmer
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North Carolina Farm
FAMILIES THIS MONTH

The Staff of Life

Bread is called the staff of life because man can grow and store grains easily. He can turn the grains by simple processes into convenient, inexpensive breads.

The bread today is a far cry from its early form by heavy unleavened flat bread made by Swiss Lake Dwellers thousands of years ago by spreading hot porridge paste on hot stones and baking it to a tough, hard sheet.

It is quite different, too, from bread even a century ago when millers ground the wheat between stones, blending all parts of the kernel together. In 1880 the stone grinding of wheat gave way to the use of steel roller mills. The steel rollers made possible a cleaner separation of the inner part of the wheat kernel from the bran layers and the nearly complete removal of the germ. The resulting bread was white in color and fine in texture.

And so the ancient practice of grinding grain and making bread has developed from the crude into highly technical modern industries. The history of milling and baking is a tale of man's progress, of his finding easier and speedier ways to provide his daily bread.

The term "bread" unqualified refers to white bread of white flour. Other kinds of bread have a descriptive title preceding the term "bread" as rye, whole wheat, or raisin. Let's look at the contents of the different kinds of bread:

White. Contains flour, liquid, salt and yeast plus certain optional ingredients.

Enriched white, raisin or cracked wheat. Contains same as regular types with additional thiamin, riboflavin, and iron.

French, Italian, Vienna. High protein flour, water instead of milk, thick and crisp crust.

Raisin. Must contain 50 pounds of raisins to every 100 pounds of flour.

Cracked wheat. Part white flour, part crushed wheat flour.

Whole wheat. 100% wheat grain is used in the flour.

American rye. Light, mild flavored, made with rye flour.

Pumpernickel. Rye bread with sour flavor, dark and compact.

Potato. About 6% potato flour, 94% wheat flour.

All of you *use* bread every day. You *pay* for that bread. Therefore, you should get your money's worth: When buying a loaf of bread:

(1) Look for ingredients used on the wrapper. (2) Look for the baking date on the wrapper. (3) The squeeze test isn't reliable, as firm texture breads never "sequeeze." (4) Notice the bread loaf weight—not the size—you may be getting a long loaf of air. (5) A pound loaf of bread gives 16⅝ inch slices.

Bread stored in a box or drawer at room temperature stays softer but molds more quickly than does bread stored in a refrigerator. If you store bread in a box at room temperature, keep the box clean and well ventilated, especially in warm weather when mold is likely to develop.

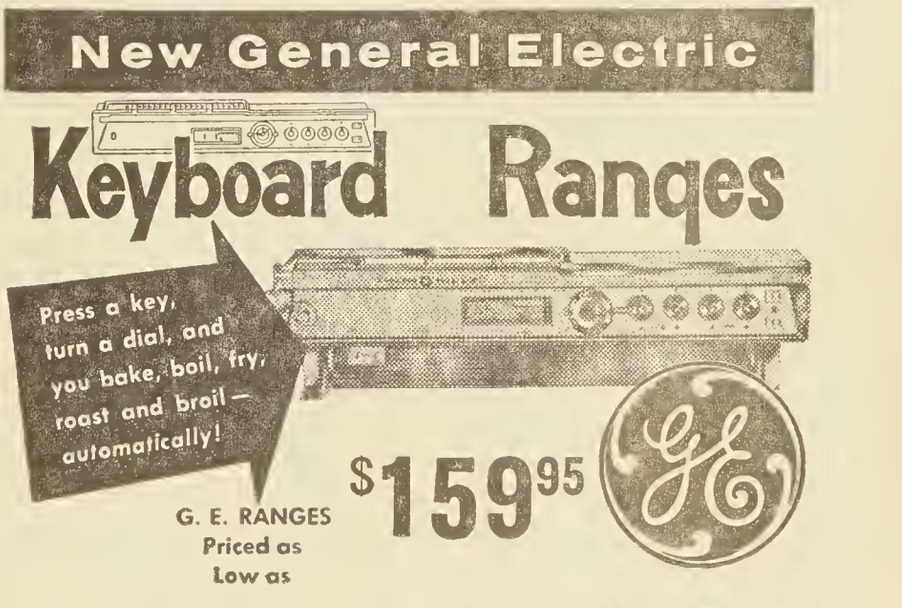
Bread stored in a freezer at 0 degrees F. will remain fresh for two or three months. The bread will be as fresh, or as stale, when you take it out as it was when you put it in the freezer.

Sweater Care

When you wash your woolen sweaters, place them on a bath towel to dry. Clothing specialists who have tested the washing of woolens advise homemakers to (1) Use recommended amounts of neutral soap or detergent—there are a number of specially developed non-alkaline or unbuilt soaps and detergents on the market for this purpose, and (2) use lukewarm or cold water (depending upon choice of soap or detergent).

Contrary to popular belief, hot water and/or alkalinity in soap are not responsible for felting shrinkage—it's the agitation. However, hot water and a built (or alkaline) soap are to be avoided because they do soften the wool fiber, making felting shrinkage much more likely when there's agita-

(Continued on Page 32)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● PATENTS, INVENTIONS

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● MISCELLANEOUS

DO YOU HAVE AN old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor, or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

POEMS WANTED FOR NEW SONGS. Send poems for free examination. Immediate consideration. SONGCRAFTERS, Lyric Dept. 2724 Arcade Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

WANT TO BUY a good motor out of a wrecked car model 46 to 48 Ford, 6 or 8 cylinder. List price. Contact Vander Butler, Eagle Springs, Route 1.

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● POULTRY

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The Carolina Farmer

REACHES 133,000

North Carolina Farm

FAMILIES THIS MONTH

Sweater Care

(Continued from Page 31)

tion. The third recommended step is to submerge the sweater and allow to soak three to five minutes. Soil is easily removed from wool because the fiber's skin-like covering sheds soil easily. Using your cupped hands to support sweater, pat and squeeze garment gently (don't wring).

Get Out!

(Continued from Page 5)

rapidly being bound together with the magic bond of electric power. As more and more people have moved on to Pee Dee's lines, the price of electric service has dropped, and the financial condition of the cooperative improved.

In the not far future, the members of Pee Dee should pay off their debt to REA, and begin earning the full reward of their faith: still cheaper electric service. And the competitive example of low cost electricity will be seen by their city neighbors and the power companies which serve them.

On the other hand, if carried out, a few orders such as that issued by the Town of Rockingham could well destroy the non-profit electric systems and throw many rural families who are outside the city limits into a world of darkness again.

Coconut Goodies

(Continued from Page 27)

Easter Glory Cake Frosting

2 egg whites, unbeaten

1½ cups sugar

Dash of salt

1/3 cup water

2 teaspoons light corn cyrup

1 teaspoon vanilla

1 can (3½ oz.) coconut

Vari-colored jelly beans

Combine egg whites, sugar, salt, water, and corn syrup in top of double boiler. Beat with sturdy egg beater or electric beater about 1 minute, or until thoroughly mixed. Cook over boiling water, beating constantly with egg beater (or at high speed of electric beater) seven minutes or until frosting will stand up in stiff peaks. (Stir frosting up from bottom and sides of pan occasionally with rubber scraper, spatula, or spoon.) Remove from boiling water. Add vanilla and beat 1 minute, or until thick enough to spread. Spread on cake, sprinkling with coconut while frosting is still soft. Garnish with vari-colored jelly beans.

EMBARRASSING MOMENT

A butcher had sold all of his poultry except one hen. In walked a woman who said she was entertaining at dinner and wanted a nice-sized hen. The butcher reached into the ice barrel and brought forth his hen, flipped it on the scales and said, "This one will be $1.35."

"Well," she said, "I really wanted a larger one."

The butcher, thinking fast, returned the hen to the ice barrel and stirred it around for awhile, then brought it forth again and flopped it onto the scales. "This one," he said, "is $1.95."

The woman considered briefly, and then said, "I know what. I'll take both of them."

* * *

BETTER THAN FARMING

In a drought area a hardware merchant became curious when week after week, a certain farmer came in and bought several hammers. Finally he asked for an explanation.

"Oh," said the farmer, "I'm selling them to folks in my neighborhood for a dollar apiece."

"But, man," protested the hardware dealer, "that doesn't make sense. You're paying me $1.25 each for the hammers."

"I know, I know," conceded the customer, "but it beats farming!"

"DARLING! Remember the bet we made when you tampered with the water meter?—Well, I WIN."

Male!

SURPRISING

A young woman who was driving a car after two lessons, with her father as passenger, exclaimed: "Doesn't speeding over the beautiful country make you glad you're alive!"

"Glad isn't the word," muttered her father, "I'm amazed."

GOOD REASON

Five-year-old Johnny was very frightened of large dogs. One day, when he started to back away from a large one, his mother scolded him for being so timid.

"You'd be afraid, too," was the tearful reply, "if you were as low down as I am!"

* * *

WISE CRACKS

. . . About the time you struggle up even with the Joneses, they refinance!

. . . Another traffic improvement might be divided highways marked "His" and "Hers."

. . . It's a comfort to have relatives occasionally. In fact, it's the best way.

. . . Folks who live within their income are just trying to mess up prosperity.

* * *

JOB-SEEKER

The personnel manager turned to the young man seeking a job. "Tell me," he said. "What have you done?"

"Me?" answered the startled applicant. "About what?"

* * *

HIGH AND MIGHTY

A highly decorated combat pilot, who was too much aware of his fame, was transferred to another post with this note on his transfer papers: "Splendid officer at 6,000 feet. Should never come any lower."

"The next time you pray for rain, Brother Brown, use a little restraint".

"Why don't you mind your own business?"

EDITORIALS

Wanted: Caddy With Farm Background

They may not know it, but farmers and other members of the borrowing public are subsidizing what Gracie Pfost calls "Bundles for Bankers." *(See p. 18 & 19)*

High interest rates, fostered by the Administration's hard-money policy, have added more than $1.3 billion *each year* to interest payments on the national debt, and Lord knows how many billions to personal and business interest payments.

The Farmers Union Newsletter points out that the additional $1.3 billion alone affords some interesting comparisons:

- It is more in one year than the total spent for farm price supports during the first 20 years (before Benson).
- The added interest cost is half as much in one year as the *total* advanced in loans [which are being repaid] to REA co-ops.

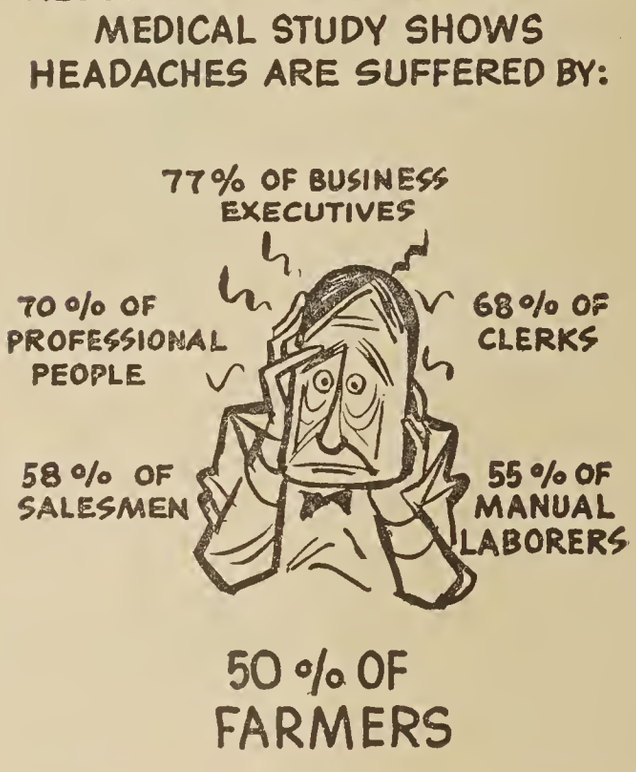
Ironically, the Administration has been calling attention to how much the public subsidizes the farmer. Meanwhile, hard money—sold as a gimmick to protect the public from inflation—keeps raising the interest rates to farmers, householders, and others who *must* borrow money to live, and the BIG money lenders grow fat as the public feeds them.

Farmers bear these interest costs—increased through Administration tampering—but whenever they seek legislation to help themselves get a subsistence price for the product *they* sell, a powerful few in the government yell *"SSubsidy."*

They're the same people who back the policy that gives money lenders the greatest subsidy in the history of the world.

The public pays the bill, and the money lenders get prosperous. Before taxpayers buy any more prosperity, let them look hard at *who* is paying for *whose* prosperity.

And while looking at subsidies to special interest groups, glance at the power monopoly (owned principally by a few big money-lending houses), which is getting $5 billion through rapid tax write-offs, while REA enemies try to raise interest rates on loans to farmers' electric co-ops.


RESULTS OF LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL STUDY SHOWS HEADACHES ARE SUFFERED BY:
77% OF BUSINESS EXECUTIVES
70 % OF PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE
68 % OF CLERKS
58 % OF SALESMEN
55 % OF MANUAL LABORERS
50 % OF FARMERS

TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

I am writing this on my 33rd birthday. Why do I tell you this? Certainly not in the hope of receiving congratulations or birthday presents. No, I am telling my age to give you some idea of how I felt Wednesday evening, February 20, when six electric cooperative directors received certificates of merit for having served on their boards for *20 years.*

The occasion was the annual meeting of Tarheel Electric here in Raleigh. The six men were as follows: R. V. Knight and C. W. Mayo, both of Tarboro, Rt. 1, directors of Edgecombe-Martin County EMC; J. C. Parker, Fountain, Rt. 1, and Seth Barrow, Farmville, Rt. 1, directors of Pitt & Greene EMC; J. O. Griswold, Rutherfordton, Rt. 3, director of Rutherford EMC; and A. G. Beach, Lenoir, Rt. 1, director of Blue Ridge EMC.

I was only 13 years old—barely in high school—when these men began their 20 years of continuous service to the rural electrification program in North Carolina. When their names were called out, I—and I'm sure many others in the room—felt quite humble before the record of devoted effort these men have written.

What does it take to inspire conscientious men to give 20 years of service to this program? Certainly not money. These men *have not* received—and under state law they *cannot* receive—one dime for their services.

What, then, motivates their giving of time and effort to enterprises in which they have no more direct stake than any of the other 175,000 members of our cooperatives? There is no single or simple answer to this question. But of a few things we can be sure: These men are community-minded; they are good neighbors; they are possessed of the stuff of leadership; and they look for more than mere monetary rewards when they consider cooperative electricity.

And they are not alone. Some 300 other men and women throughout North Carolina are writing the same record of devoted service—"without pay."

I wonder sometimes if the 800,000 men, women and youth who receive the benefits of cooperative power in this state really appreciate what these directors are doing. Certainly everyone of us should.

From the collections of the Library of Congress

The 2-h.p. thresher

Farming has certainly changed since threshing machines had hoofs. But one thing has never changed—the farmer's need for a cash reserve

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